

France Will Expel 3 Soviet Diplomats In Ariane Espionage

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service
PARIS — France ordered the expulsion of three Soviet diplomats Thursday, three weeks after the discovery of a spy ring that sought information on European space technology.

The expulsion order came at a particularly delicate time for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. He returned from Washington earlier Thursday and is planning to visit the Soviet Union next month in another high-exposure trip likely to enhance his reputation as a statesman for the presidential campaign next year.

Against that background, the Foreign Ministry communiqué did not name the three diplomats being expelled and made no reference to the spy ring uncovered by the French counterespionage agency. Following tradition, the ministry cited as the reason for expelling the Soviets only "activities unconnected to their mission and their status."

Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, who had accompanied Mr. Chirac to Washington, summoned Ambassador Yakov P. Ryabov of the Soviet Union to hand over the expulsion order, giving the diplomats eight days to leave France, the ministry said.

A few days ago, Mr. Ryabov told French reporters there was nothing to the espionage allegations.

The spy ring was said to involve several French officials, a Russian-born wife and a jealous Romanian mistress.

French press reports, quoting counterespionage officials, said the espionage effort was controlled by Major Valeri Konorev. Major Konorev is listed at the Soviet Embassy as an attaché, but Le Monde, the French daily, said he was identified as an agent of the Soviet military intelligence organization GRU on his arrival in September 1985.

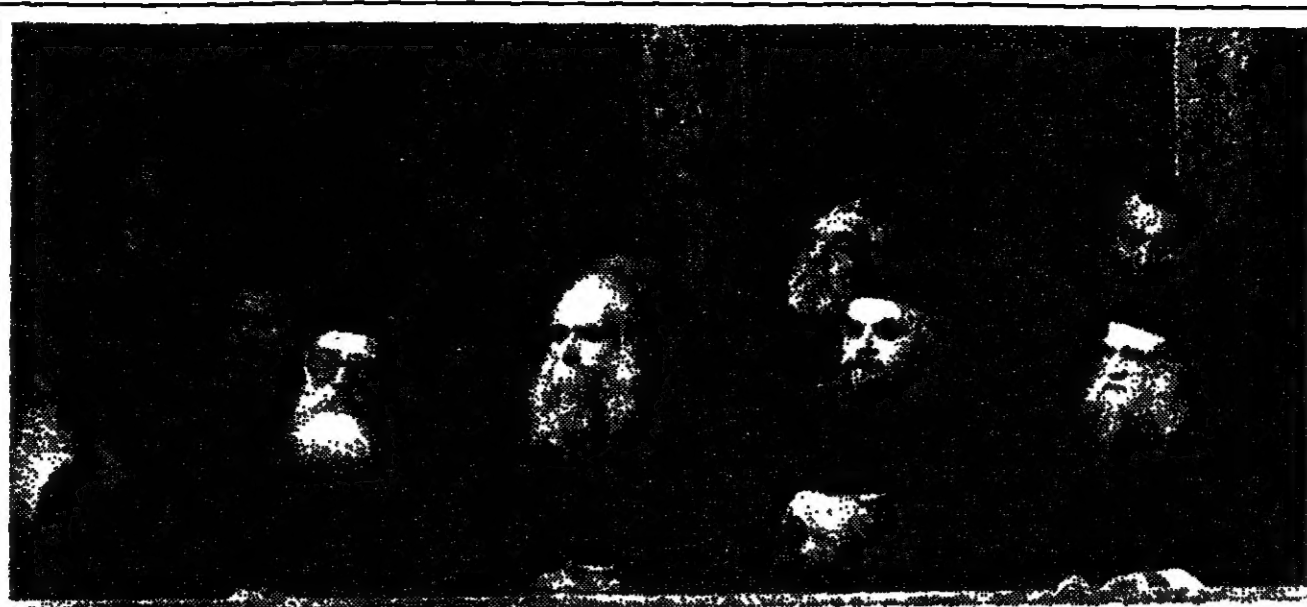
The Soviet press agency Tass cited Major Konorev in an interview in Paris Wednesday as saying the French charges are a fabrication.

The counterespionage agency charged on March 16 that the seven persons were seeking "information, objects, documents or processes, the gathering and use of which could harm national defense."

The Interior Ministry said the ring appeared primarily interested in technology used in some motors for the French rocket Ariane, operated to lift satellites into space in association with the European Space Agency.

The Société Européenne de Propulsion manufactures advanced engines fueled by liquid hydrogen and oxygen for Ariane-4 and Ariane-5 rockets at a factory near

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Greek Parliament Set to Vote on Takeover of Church Land

From a gallery in Parliament, Greek Orthodox priests followed the debate Thursday on the controversial legislation backed by the Socialist government that will permit the state to control the church's landed wealth. The law would be put into effect in six months. On Wednesday in Athens, more than 40,000 protesters led by many priests demanded the withdrawal of the legislation.

Senate Overrides Reagan's Veto Of Highway Bill

WASHINGTON — The Senate rejected a personal, last-minute plea from President Ronald Reagan and voted Thursday to override his veto and enact into law an \$88 billion highway and mass transit bill. The 67-33 vote provided exactly the necessary two-thirds majority necessary to override the veto. It capped two days of political struggle over the bill that both sides had portrayed as a crucial test of the president's leadership ability following months of revelations in the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Reagan has been overridden on vetoes previously, most recently on a clean-water measure that Congress enacted into law over his objections earlier this year. But the decision by the White House to turn the highway bill veto into a test of Mr. Reagan's political standing gave Thursday's vote special importance.

Speaking before the vote, the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, called it "historic" and said that it "may determine the strength of this presidency for the next 21 months."

After the vote, however, the chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, denied that the defeat would damage Mr. Reagan's ability to govern.

Mr. Fitzwater quoted Mr. Reagan as reciting the verse of an old Scottish ballad as he met with Republicans before the vote: "I am wounded but not slain, I will rest awhile but I will rise and fight again."

Asked to respond to suggestions by some lawmakers that the loss would reduce Mr. Reagan's presidency to caretaker status, Mr. Fitzwater said, "I think the context of the president's remarks is that he wanted to show that he's willing to fight." He added that "there will be no lame decision" through the remainder of the Reagan administration.

The Senate voted narrowly to sustain the veto on Wednesday, but Democrats used a parliamentary maneuver to force reconsideration of the measure. Later in the day, Senator Terry Sanford of North Carolina, the lone Democrat to support Mr. Reagan, announced he was prepared to switch his vote.

In a move that underscored the importance he attaches to the issue, the president decided on short notice to leave the White House for the Capitol. He spent nearly two hours there, first meeting with all Republican senators, then with the 13 who sided with Democrats in the initial vote on Wednesday.

The president is heightening the water said, "I think the context of the president's remarks is that he wanted to show that he's willing to fight." He added that "there will be no lame decision" through the remainder of the Reagan administration.

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Fears Widen for Moscow Embassy Security

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Security in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow might have been so compromised that Secretary of State George P. Shultz might not be able to hold conversations safe from eavesdropping inside the building when he visits the Soviet Union on April 13, administration officials said.

The possibility that advanced listening devices may have been placed throughout the embassy, including the most sensitive communications and meeting rooms, has been raised by the revelation that at least two marines assigned to the embassy's security detail allowed Soviet agents into the building. The marines have admitted to unauthorized socializing with Soviet women.

The officials said Wednesday the State Department was reluctant to delay Mr. Shultz's meetings with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and other Soviet officials and had been arguing that at least some parts of the embassy might be swept clean of possible listening devices over the next two weeks.

Mr. Shultz will be in Moscow April 12-14. The two marines charged with allowing Soviet spies into the embassy belonged to an elite guard battalion. The battalion commander said Wednesday that ranking officers rarely visited the Moscow embassy guards and regarded their supervision as a State Department job.

Administration officials said that because of concern that the agents had placed devices in the communications equipment in the Moscow embassy, the embassy was now being forced to halt all sensitive communications. Messages are now being flown by courier to Frankfurt, where they are transmitted to the United States.

The officials said it was not clear when the communications from Moscow would be resumed. They added that Mr. Shultz was expected to use the systems aboard his plane to transmit messages to the State Department.

Robert E. Lamb, the head of the State Department Bureau of Diplomatic Security, said other State Department communications in embassies around the world had not been compromised because of the espionage case.

Administration officials said intelligence analysts assessing the extent of the damage were proceeding on a "worst case" assumption that the Soviets were able to read all of the coded communications sent from the embassy during the last year. But officials said American intelligence analysts had not yet found any conclusive evidence that proved the communications systems were compromised.

One official, who said the espionage case was potentially one of the most damaging in history, cautioned: "This could all turn out to be a tempest in a teapot. I hope so. But I doubt it."

Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the case was not involved in and knows nothing about the Pollard matter. Mr. Green said Mr. Katz would have no further comment on the matter.

Asked about Mr. Katz's role and the Israeli government's alleged refusal to let him leave the country, an Israeli Defense Ministry official said in Jerusalem that the Pollard case "is now under investigation by two committees in Israel" and we are not able to discuss anything further.

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Pope Backs Presidential Vote in Chile

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune
SANTIAGO — Pope John Paul II endorsed Thursday the Chilean opposition's demand for free presidential elections, hours after his presence at a rally for slum dwellers caused one of the largest public demonstrations against the regime of President Augusto Pinochet since the military took power 13 years ago.

The pope, addressing a meeting of Chile's 40 Roman Catholic bishops on the first full day of his six-day visit here, called for "adoption of measures in the not-distant future that will assure the full and responsible participation of the citizens in the nation's great decisions."

"The well-being of the country requires the adoption of these measures as valid instruments in favor of social peace in a Christian country," John Paul said.

Chilean opposition parties have demanded a free election with several presidential candidates, instead of the military plan to stage a plebiscite in 1989 in which General Pinochet is expected to be the only candidate. Voters would vote yes or no on giving him another eight-year term.

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A U.S. Lawyer Is Linked to Pollard Case

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. investigators say they believe an American lawyer was involved in the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case, but the Israeli government has refused to allow the lawyer to leave Israel for questioning on his role in channeling Israeli payments to Mr. Pollard, according to sources.

Despite Israel's pledge that it would cooperate with the U.S. investigation, the Israeli Defense Ministry has issued an order that bars the lawyer, Harold Katz, from leaving Israel, the sources said. They said the order has effectively placed Mr. Katz beyond the reach of U.S. prosecutors because he lives in Israel, holds American and Israeli citizenship and is subject to Israeli law.

[Israel declined to comment on the reported connection with Mr. Katz, United Press International reported from Jerusalem. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday: "I can make no comment on Mr. Katz. I have no information on Katz and therefore can make no comment on reports concerning him."]

The disclosure that the Israeli espionage ring may have included another person of American citizenship, in addition to Mr. Pollard and his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, is a major new development in the 16-month investigation.

Justice Department investigators say they believe that Mr. Katz holds the key to a host of unanswered questions about the extent to which Mr. Pollard's spying may have been sanctioned at top levels of the Israeli government.

Mr. Katz also may know whether top Israeli officials approved the payment of about \$50,000 to Mr. Pollard, according to the sources.

The lawyer is the owner of a condominium apartment in Washington in which U.S. investigators say they believe the Israeli photocopying many of the classified military documents that Mr. Pollard provided. Mr. Katz purchased the apartment for \$82,500 in cash in March 1985, according to records.

Sources said the Justice Department is willing to grant Mr. Katz immunity from prosecution in exchange for his testimony before a federal grand jury in Washington.

That testimony could be highly damaging to Israel, which has repeatedly insisted that the Pollard spy ring was a "rogue operation" not authorized by the government.

Richard A. Green, Mr. Katz's Washington attorney, confirmed that the Justice Department was seeking to question Mr. Katz but said he is certain that Mr. Katz "is not a target of the investigation."

After conferring with his client by telephone, Mr. Green said he was authorized to say that Mr. Katz "is not involved in and knows nothing about the Pollard matter."

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Gorbachev, Thatcher Strike Up Warm, Combative Relationship

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — After emerging from nine hours in the Kremlin Palace with a "remarkable insight" into Mikhail S. Gorbachev and his nation, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said she could

And, perhaps most important, she can present herself as the world leader who has most directly experienced what Mrs. Thatcher admiringly called the "fundamental changes" that he is trying to achieve with his campaign for more openness, efficiency and prosperity.

Mrs. Thatcher left here carrying three messages for the Western allies that are enormously beneficial to Mr. Gorbachev.

The first set has to do with arms control, where Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Gorbachev found two small but important patches of common ground despite their arguments over the philosophy of nuclear deterrence.

On the flight home to London on Wednesday night, she went even further, saying that her talks in Moscow were the most valuable she had conducted in her eight years in office.

This helps sketch in the outlines of a remarkable relationship — combative yet admiring, argumentative but respectful — that seems to have blossomed just as the spring that begins to touch the Russian capital.

At every opportunity for almost a week, Mrs. Thatcher has made the point that she is now the Western leader with the most sustained and intimate exposure to Mr. Gorbachev, the one who has conducted the most detailed and, according to her aides, the most "passionate" arguments on arms control.

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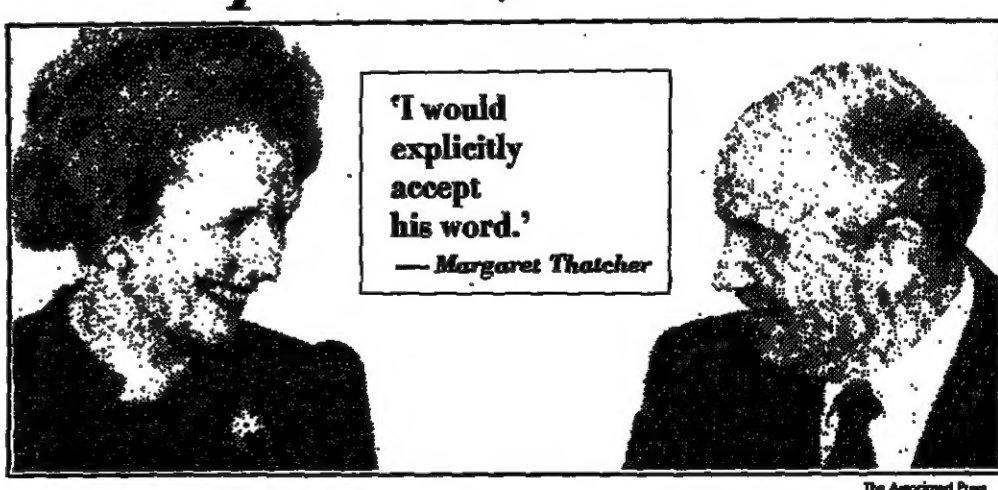
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"I would explicitly accept his word."
— Margaret Thatcher

Mrs. Thatcher said that, notwithstanding differences on the issue of the Soviet short-range missiles that threaten Western Europe, there is hope for a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev and an agreement on medium-range missiles by the end of this year.

Mrs. Thatcher indicated that she also saw signs of some flexibility in the Soviet view of the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Reagan's plan for a space-based missile defense, as an obstacle to arms control.

According to her, Mr. Gorbachev agreed to take under advisement her suggested compromises, including agreement on a timetable spelling out what tests the United States would conduct and when.

A second set of messages has to do with Mr. Gorbachev's agenda for change. Mrs. Thatcher left convinced that he was serious about it. "Change is

Europe's Triangular Initiative

Strategic Interests Uniting London, Paris and Bonn

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — A new triangular relationship among Britain, France and West Germany has been forged as the leaders of the three nations seek to define their strategic interests vis-à-vis Washington and Moscow.

The biggest incentive for the three major West European nations to coordinate their defense thinking has been the prospect of a superpower agreement that would remove medium-range missiles from Europe, an eventuality that is viewed with a certain disquiet.

Yet the tentative alignment of Western Europe's two nuclear powers and West Germany, which has foregone nuclear weapons but which marshals the biggest conventional forces within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is also the fruit of longer-term developments, according to officials and academic analysts in Bonn, Paris and London.

One has been a vigorous commitment by President François Mitterrand to make France a champion of a more tangible European identity in security matters. An abiding French concern has been to combat nationalist currents in West Germany and to ensure that it remains embedded in the West, not turned to the East.

Yet in official French circles a feeling has grown that an intense special relationship with West Germany has been reached, in the words of a new study, "a kind of historical plateau."

A touch of disillusionment with Bonn has refocused French attention on the need for deeper ties with London, which like Paris is troubled by the implications of eventual superpower pacts for its nuclear deterrent.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, perhaps the

most conspicuous practitioner of the new triangular diplomacy, has presided over an evolution of elite opinion in Britain that has nudged the country away from insularity and toward a greater engagement with Europe.

She and her advisers have been quick to grasp that her clout and

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domestic prestige are greater when she can claim to speak for Europe and not just Britain.

Accordingly, Mrs. Thatcher paid highly visible calls on Mr. Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany before setting off last week for her meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Moscow.

She had conducted similar soundings before meeting in November with President Ronald Reagan, when she presented European concerns about the direction his program for a space-based missile defense was taking.

On Saturday, five days after Mrs. Thatcher's arrival in Bonn, Mr. Kohl conferred with Mr. Mitterrand at a Loire Valley château and assured journalists that "the common viewpoints of the French, Germans and Britons are supported by other European countries." It was a practiced step in this three-cornered diplomatic minuet.

The "European" position on medium-range missiles has been a hybrid of a profound French reluctance to see U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles withdrawn and a certain West German enthusiasm, at least in the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, for such an undertaking.

Since France has no U.S. missiles on its territory and is not a member of NATO's integrated military command, President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac evidently realized that

French intransigence on this issue was making Paris look a bit silly. They silenced Defense Minister André Girard, who had been muttering ominously about a "Munich" of nuclear appeasement.

Retreating to a better line of defense, Paris, London and Bonn have agreed to take a tough stand on the question of Soviet shorter-range missiles aimed at Western Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand has compared these highly accurate weapons to "a second wagon" of a train that has to be connected to the first wagon of a superpower accord on medium-range missiles.

The key European characterization of a medium-range agreement is that it must be "controlled," meaning that Pershing-2s and cruise missiles must be drawn down over a long enough period of time to make certain that the Soviet superiority in shorter-range missiles is also being eliminated.

Beyond the medium-range missile issue, France and Britain have already agreed to informal discussions on their strategic forces.

In a speech in London last week, Raymond Barre, an undeclared conservative candidate for the French presidency, went further and called for a "new French-British entente cordiale" that could extend to shared targeting for the two nations' nuclear submarines and even to "the joint construction of new weapons."

These are heady thoughts coming from France, which in the days of Charles de Gaulle treated Britain as a pariah, an American Trojan horse in Europe.

They have emerged in the aftermath of the Reykjavik summit meeting, which challenged the tenets of NATO's integrated military command. President Mitterrand might one day have to scrap his nuclear arsenal.



Jacques Delors, chairman of the EC Commission, walking past the West German agriculture minister, Ignaz Kiechle, at the commission meeting held Thursday in Bonn.

Kohl Rejects Proposals For EC Farm Program

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, ending talks with European Economic Community commissioners, said Thursday that the EC's agricultural reform proposals were unacceptable to West Germany.

Mr. Kohl said he told the commission that its proposals on agricultural price policies would hit the West German farmer harder than farmers in other member countries.

But the EC Commission chairman, Jacques Delors, speaking at a separate press conference, said the proposals would affect farmers in all 12 Common Market countries and emphasized that agricultural reforms were necessary.

The comments by Mr. Kohl and Mr. Delors indicated that the two sides had not made much progress in resolving differences over the proposals, which are aimed at cutting the EC's huge farm surpluses and reducing the community's agricultural expenditures. These expenses consume about two-thirds of the budget.

Mr. Kohl said he urged the commission to take better account of regional differences. He said that according to West German Agriculture Ministry statistics, the average income of German farmers is less than that of farmers in most other EC countries.

On Wednesday the commission members traveled to Bonn for their first meeting in a member nation's capital.

About 20,000 West German farmers greeted their arrival with a protest march through Bonn.

Mr. Kohl said West Germany and the 17-member commission would meet again this year to discuss the proposals, which are to take effect during the community's next fiscal year.

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Sanford Gets Caught In Senate Crosswinds

In Fierce Fight Over Highway Bill, He Switches His Vote Three Times

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON — Terry Sanford stood on the Senate floor, surrounded by a dozen of his Democratic colleagues. In their midst was Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, the Republican whip. It was early Wednesday afternoon, and the tally on the Senate decision to override President Ronald Reagan's veto of the \$87.5 billion highway and mass transit bill stood at 66 votes for the override and 32 against. Only Mr. Simpson and Mr. Sanford had not voted, but Mr. Sanford, Democrat of North Carolina, held the key. The 67th vote would defeat Mr. Reagan.

The public and private ordeal of Terry Sanford, a former university president, former governor and now freshman senator, was about to begin.

Before it ended, he had become the central figure in a fierce political tug of war between the White House and the Democratic-controlled Congress. Within a matter of hours, he came down on three sides of the issue, first voting present, then to sustain the veto and finally to override.

"I think I have done my duty, I think I have kept my word, I think I have served my country," he said in declaring his final position.

As Mr. Simpson described the scene on the floor, Democrats were pressing Mr. Sanford with the theme of "loyalty, loyalty, loyalty." Mr. Simpson said he asked the freshman Democrat whether he had made any promises about how he would vote and Mr. Sanford replied that he had.

"As a friend, five years from now they won't even remember the issue, but just what you did," Mr. Simpson recalled telling Mr. Sanford. "You're too classy a guy to get caught in that trap."

Mr. Sanford confirmed later that he had told officials in North Carolina and in Washington, including the Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, and Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole, that he would vote to sustain the veto. He said he was unhappy with the bill's highway funding levels for North Carolina.

But at the critical moment, instead of voting to sustain, Mr. Sanford voted present. Two minutes later he switched, voting to sustain as he had promised, giving the president his victory.

Town Meeting Malaise

Time-Honored New England Ritual Falls Victim to Apathy, Alienation

By Matthew L. Wald

LITCHFIELD, New Hampshire — It took the town almost an hour to decide between the big \$54,000 six-wheel dump truck that Roland E. Bergeron said his Road Department needed to plow and maintain the roads, and the smaller \$25,000 model with automatic transmission and power steering.

Warren Adams, the chairman of the Planning Board, said the smaller one would do most of the same work and could be shared with the Recreation Commission in the summer.

This was at a town meeting, with democracy at its purest, most unpredictable and perhaps most troubled. It is an annual ritual that comes to hundreds of communities in five New England states.

The town meeting is still the dominant form of government in these small towns, but a few experts in government are beginning to wonder if it is not as anachronistic as the timing — pegged on that time of year when the snow has melted enough to make the roads passable but the fields still too muddy to plow.

Many are concerned that the town meeting, probably the most idealized form of government in the United States, is suffering from apathy and alienation.

Those factors were obvious in Litchfield, a bedroom community in southern New Hampshire's microchip belt, between Nashua and Manchester. The town has 4,600 residents and 2,300 registered voters.

At 7:36 on one Friday night, when Fire Chief Brent T. Lemire led the pledge of allegiance, only 148 adults were present. By 11:30, when a budget just shy of \$1 million was unanimously approved, only 76 remained.

Last week only 90 turned out to debate and approve a \$3.9 million school budget, which will contribute to a 20-percent tax increase this year. Some New England towns have had trouble gathering quorums and others have worried about special interest groups, such as town employees, packing the hall.

The moderator, Philip M. Reed, persevered through three hours and 57 minutes with humor and doggedness.

In remarkably civil tones, residents accused their neighbors of being spendthrifts or tightwads, argued over the legality of some items on the agenda, disagreed over what they had voted for last year and seemed to find it more difficult to focus on the issues as the evening wore on.

"From 7:30 to 9:30 you think, 'Isn't democracy wonderful,' and by 11:30 or midnight you're going to believe in the aristocracy of the intellectual," said Mr. Reed, who owns an insurance agency in Man-

After his vote to sustain, Mr. Byrd maneuvered to get the issue reconsidered.

Mr. Sanford said that the president called him but that he was out of the office at the time. He said he detected "a sense of outrage" among the House members, including North Carolina Democrats, who contacted him. He met privately with Mr. Byrd and Senator George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine.

Mr. Sanford was called, too, by state officials in Raleigh, including the Democratic lieutenant governor, Robert B. Jordan 3d, who suggested that perhaps North Carolina did not fare so badly in the bill after all.

At 3:10 P.M. Wednesday, Mr. Sanford rose on the Senate floor to explain where he stood.

He portrayed the initial Senate vote to sustain the veto as a victory for Mr. Reagan and said he was glad to have played his part.

"We have proven that the president is going to be effective for the remainder of his term," he said.

While he remained dissatisfied with his state's treatment in the bill, Mr. Sanford continued, "I began to think of my position not just as a senator from North Carolina but a United States senator."

He said he began to think of the "broader picture," particularly the threat of higher unemployment if there was a slowdown in highway construction and agreed to support reconsideration of the attempt to override the veto.

Still, Mr. Sanford said, "I intend to see that North Carolina gets its fair share. That is the point I wanted to make and I think I've made that point."

Mr. Sanford was back in the Democratic fold. However, the big question remained how he had gotten into this position, beginning with the vote of present that suggested he could still be turned around by enough pressure.

At a later news conference, he tried to explain, saying that he wanted Mr. Simpson to vote ahead of him. He apparently hoped that Mr. Simpson, a strong supporter of the 65 mph (105 kph) interstate highway provision that would die with the vetoed highway bill, would vote to override Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Sanford said he got some "bad advice," but was quickly per-



Terry Sanford, leaving a Washington press conference.

suaded by more senior colleagues that a vote of present "wouldn't stand."

"Let's say I was slightly confused," he said. He denied that he had cast three different votes and

dismissed suggestions that other senators would now question whether they can count on his word.

"I think my position is absolutely solid," Mr. Sanford said.

U.S. Refuses to Sell Cargo Planes to Iraq

By David K. Shieler

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has turned down a request from Iraq for American-made C-130 cargo planes and artillery radar, according to American officials.

But it is continuing to provide the Iraqis with intelligence data on Iranian deployments in the Iran-Iraq war.

This approach to Iraq seems designed to prevent an Iranian victory and repair relations with Baghdad while avoiding direct American military entanglement in the war.

It is delicate and is made more complicated by the skepticism with which many Gulf Arabs now regard the formal declarations of American policy.

Neither Iraq nor the United States appears to be placing military matters at the heart of the two countries' relations.

But since the first disclosures in the fall that the administration had been violating its own avowed policy by selling arms to Iran, the Iraqis have expressed disappointment and indignation.

They have urged Washington to take concrete action to restore American credibility.

"I wouldn't say we have been subjected to a lot of pressure from Iraq on military equipment," an administration official said.

But since the first of the year, officials said, Iraq has renewed an earlier request for C-130 transport

planes, built by Lockheed. The United States refused to permit the purchase.

In addition, Iraq wanted to rent or borrow American-made artillery radar from Jordan, American officials said.

The equipment can track an artillery shell in flight and, using a computer to describe its path, determine the position of the enemy gun battery, an official said.

American arms sale agreements stipulate that the weapons are not to be transferred to third parties without Washington's approval.

Jordan has a reputation for being scrupulous about observing this restriction, officials said. When the request was made in this case, they said, Washington denied Jordan permission to make the transfer.

The requests were made to the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, an American official said. "We told the Iraqis, 'No military equipment,'" he said.

Iraq used to get almost all of its weapons from the Soviet Union, an American official said.

But in the mid-1970s it diversified and now receives about half from the Soviet bloc and half from the West. France is reportedly its major Western supplier.

Officials who watch the arms business say they believe Iraq is well supplied and does not have any desperate equipment needs.

Despite the rejections, officials say the United States continues to provide Iraq with intelligence in-

formation from spy satellites, as it

was doing before the Iran arms affair became known. "It is accurate and pretty responsive to their needs," one official said.

Newspaper reports have asserted that earlier intelligence, also provided to Iran, was doctored and distorted. But American officials insist that the information given to Iraq has been correct.

They are said to have privately explained to Iraqi officials that in the past, clouds hiding some key areas led to incomplete data.

Fighting in the war is in a lull after an Iranian offensive began in early January with a thrust across the southern border toward the Iraqi port of Basra.

The administration's approach to Iraq is part of a broad effort to re-establish American stature in the Gulf with diplomacy, public statements and a slightly increased naval presence. This grew out of a series of policy meetings on the Middle East in early February, an administration official said.

"We realized the United States seemed to be tilting away from our friends," he said. "We realized the need to become more active."

As one step, President Ronald Reagan ordered what the official called a "re-invigoration" of Operation Staunch, the campaign by the United States to dissuade other countries from permitting arms to be sent to Iran.

It was an effort that had been pursued by the State Department even while the White House and

the Central Intelligence Agency were selling Iran weapons.

Iraq, which reportedly provides the United States with intelligence reports on Iranian weapons purchases, reacted favorably to a statement by Mr. Reagan Feb. 25 condemning Iran's continuation of the war and calling for an end to the fighting.

"We have frequently called on Iran's leaders to join in working toward a negotiated settlement as the Iraqis have repeatedly offered to do," Mr. Reagan said.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry issued a statement welcoming the president's remarks.

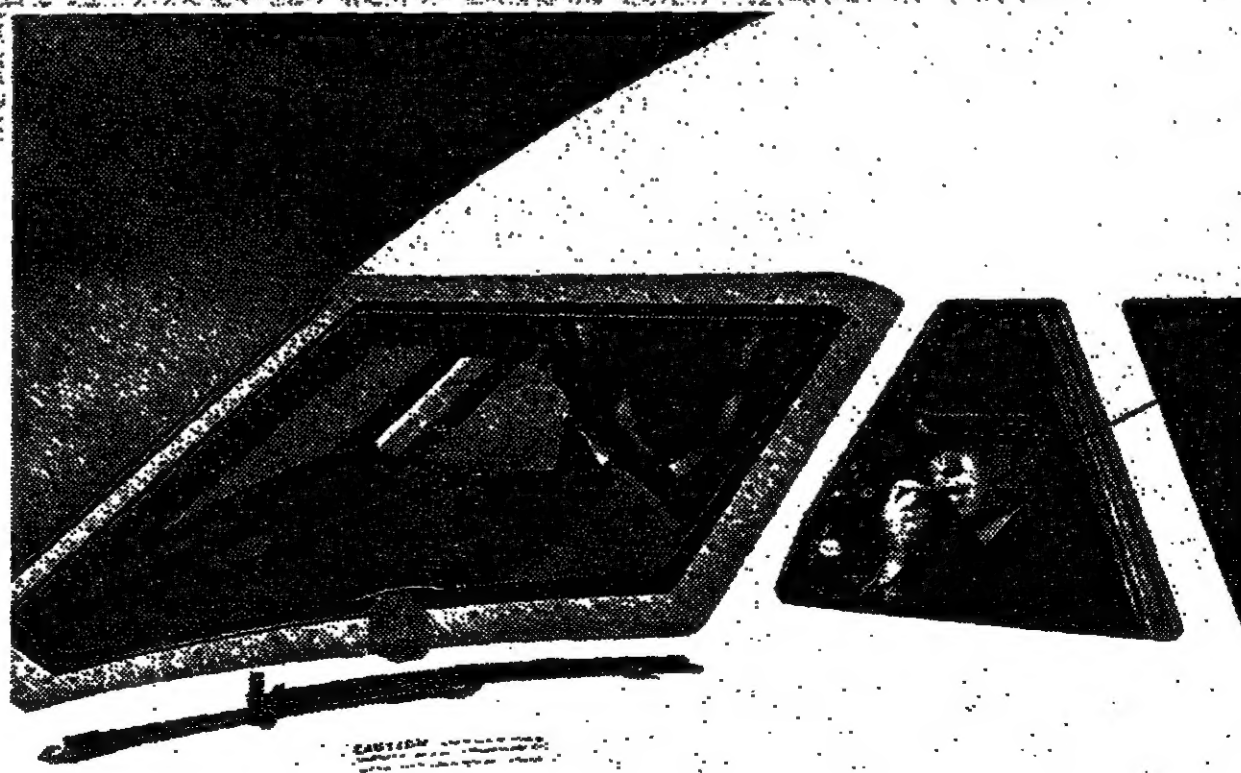
The Reagan administration seems to be exercising caution about moving too close to Iraq.

Iran is still regarded as a strategically crucial country in the Gulf, and although administration officials say there have been no official contacts with Iran since December, Washington still holds open the possibility of a shift in Iranian policy that will open the way to relations.

Dutch Will Aid Cape Verde

THE HAGUE — The Netherlands has agreed to finance a major land and water conservation program in Cape Verde, making it the biggest aid project in the West African island state, the Development Cooperation Ministry said Thursday. It is worth about \$11 million.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Aldo Moro's Widow Revised Film Script

The script of a recent film about the murder of Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades was heavily edited by his widow and her views were incorporated into the harsh picture of the attitude of Italy's leading politicians at the time of Moro's ordeal, the Italian weekly L'Espresso reports. The script, including Eleonora Moro's notes, is to be published in a book later this month.

"The Moro Case," directed by Giuseppe Ferrara, created an uproar when it was released last fall. The Christian Democratic Party, of which Moro was president when he was kidnapped and killed nine years ago, said the film unfairly implied that the Red Brigades despite Moro's appeals in numerous letters.

The four handwritten pages by Mrs. Moro show the first script was more conciliatory than the final version containing her views. At her behest, the script writers cut several scenes showing Benigno Zaccagnini, then the Christian Democratic Party's secretary, visiting or calling Mrs. Moro to say the party was doing all it could to save her husband. "It never happened," she wrote. But she confirmed the accuracy of one scene showing how a black-bordered party statement deploring the former prime minister's death was prepared weeks before he was killed.

Traditionalists Ousted From French Parish

In Port-Marly, a Paris suburb, Roman Catholic parishioners

threw traditionalists out of the local church they had occupied since November. The traditionalists, who reject the modern liturgy of the church, had defied a court order to leave the church of Saint Louis and return it to the parish priest, identified only as Father Caro.

Only five squatters were present when about 20 parishioners, led by the mayor and Father Caro, moved into the church at dawn and began wailing on doors and windows with boards and bricks. But the arrival shortly afterward of the Reverend Bruno de Bignieres, the traditionalist priest, and his followers, touched off fistfights among the opposing faithful. The police intervened with tear gas and truncheons. Several people were hurt.

The traditionalists have vowed to return.

Around Europe

The days of the open-air Moscovite swimming pool are threatened although public opinion may "have to be taken into account," according to Soviet officials. There is talk of replacing the Moscow pool with a cultural center, because moisture is seeping into the foundations of the nearby Pushkin art museum. For the last 27 winters, Moscovites have splashed around in the pool's warm waters, which can hold up to 2,000 people, in half-hour shifts during crowded periods. Many of its three million annual users are expected to complain if the pool closes, because it is the only one open to the general public. Other Moscow pools are for members only.

A marijuana museum opened in Amsterdam this week, claiming to be the world's first. Among the



PEDAL PATROL — Two London bobbies patrolling on bicycles. Trials have shown that bikes enable officers to respond quicker to trouble, make the public more aware of police presence and help officers stay fit. The Metropolitan Police recently purchased 200 bicycles.

displays are samples of hashish and marijuana — chemically rendered unsmokable at police request. Visitors can view slides on how to grow cannabis and learn about smuggling methods "known to customs officers the world over." The Hash Museum was "founded to give people an insight into the world of canna-

bis," according to a press release, and to enable them to "understand better the enlightened attitude of the Dutch toward personal use" of hashish and marijuana. Although "soft drugs" are illegal in the Netherlands, small-scale selling of such drugs is tolerated.

— SYTSKE LOOLEN

Malaysia Leader Facing Unexpected Crisis

By Barbara Crossette

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The coalition government of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, re-elected by a record majority in August, is facing an unexpected crisis caused by a revolt in his own party.

The challenge comes from critics allied with his former deputy prime minister, Musa Hitam. It is reaching a peak as the party, the United Malays National Organization, prepares for a leadership vote on April 24.

At issue are Mr. Mahathir's handling of the economy, his responsibility for financial scandals involving government officials or institutions, and his personal style of leadership.

"Money is misused, power abused," Mr. Musa said in an interview this month. "We have to come out clean and open our books."

In a sense, diplomats and political analysts say, the confrontation is a test of whether another of Southeast Asia's home-grown, "modified" democracies can avoid falling under the long-term control of a single powerful individual.

Political reporters who cannot say so in the government-controlled press draw parallels to the rule of Ferdinand E. Marcos in the Philippines and to President Suharto of Indonesia.

Mr. Mahathir, a physician by training, is aware of these comparisons and dismisses them with sarcasm.

"How many people have I shot?" he asked reporters after opening a seminar this week.

"I have always said that I would relinquish my post as soon as the people no longer want me," he said in a recent interview here. "But that does not mean I like to be pushed off by people who have got ambitions. That's not our way."

The prime minister described his challengers as people who, thinking they are "getting on in years," fear



Mahathir bin Mohamad

that "if I stay too long they will miss their chances completely."

Because of Malaysia's political system, with parties based largely on ethnic groups and a constitution mandating that the head of government always be a Modern Malay, the country's prime minister is, in effect, chosen by fewer than 1,500 delegates from the state and local branches of the United Malays National Organization.

The party is the dominant member of the National Front coalition, which also includes ethnic Chinese, Indian and other parties. It holds its leadership election every three years, and these elections are normally polite, consensual events, with no surprises or confrontations.

This year, for the first time in the party's 30 years as head of all of independent Malaysia's governments, there is an open contest.

Mr. Mahathir and Mr. Musa, who came to power together in 1981 pledging "clean, efficient and trustworthy government," will not be in direct competition in the vote. Mr. Musa will be defending his position as the party's deputy presi-

dent against Mr. Mahathir's candidate, Ghafar Baba, who became deputy prime minister last spring after Mr. Musa resigned over differences with the prime minister.

The dissidents' candidate for party president is expected to be Razaleigh Hamzah, the trade and industry minister and a member of Kelantan state's royal family. Mr. Razaleigh, a former political foe of Mr. Musa, has not yet announced his candidacy, but the two men are appearing together at public meetings. Both are popular politicians with strong regional bases.

Analysts doubt that Mr. Mahathir can be defeated easily. But Mr. Musa stands a good chance of winning, according to unofficial polls. His victory would be interpreted as a vote of no confidence in the prime minister, who has been putting people loyal to him in government and party positions.

The cabinet is reported to be split evenly on the leadership question. Last week, Foreign Minister Rais Yatim stunned Malaysians by announcing that he was "burning his bridges" and siding with Mr. Musa. His deputy, Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, who is from Kelantan, the prime minister's state, and deputy ministers in other departments have also defected.

The challenge to his party leadership has come as a shock to Mr. Mahathir.

In the interview, the prime minister, 61, said he interpreted last summer's successful political campaign as a clear sign that "the people have confidence in the government."

He added: "I really did not expect that having won a tremendous victory in the elections that there would be any difficulty at all being reelected as the president of my party. But apparently other people have other ideas."

The contest he faces is partly a clash of personalities and styles. Mr. Musa, 72, is a sociable, outgoing, cosmopolitan man; Mr. Mahathir is a more withdrawn and sharp-tongued politician.

"I must admit that I am not a very friendly sort of person," the prime minister said. "I like to speak my mind, and because of that I don't become very popular."

Domestically, Mr. Mahathir has been a passionate defender of preferential economic and other programs for ethnic Malays, who have lagged behind the country's prosperous Chinese citizens. This has brought charges that he is intensifying racial and ethnic differences.

Internationally, he has been an advocate for the developing nations against what he believes is unfair treatment from industrial powers. He criticizes Zionism and the "Zionist-dominated" Western news organizations.

Mr. Musa said in the interview that such outbursts had cost Malaysia needed investments.

"Developed countries where we could hope for investment are called all sorts of names and are told off continuously," he said.

"Businesses can choose other countries where there is a welcome feeling," he said. "They are not welfare organizations that want to come here just for the sake of helping poor Malaysians."

Mr. Mahathir dismisses the allegation that he has hampered Malaysian development. He says that the country's problems stem mainly from an across-the-board collapse of commodity prices worldwide.

Mr. Mahathir says his comments about Zionism reflect only his opposition to an "extremist nationalism" manifested by some Jews.

"I'm not anti-Jew," he said. "Henry Kissinger was just here. We talk; we are friends. I have a lot of American businessmen who are my friends. They are Jews."

Mr. Mahathir said he had always been a strong advocate of foreign participation in Malaysia's economy.

"When other newly independent countries were nationalizing industries and telling foreigners to get out, we continued to welcome them," he said.

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Rebels Cite Movement of Afghan Units

New York Times Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — An Afghan guerrilla military commander says that two large Soviet and Afghan government military contingents have begun moving in the last week toward the Afghan-Pakistan border region to attack the major bases of the guerrilla armies.

The account of the guerrilla leader, Major General Rahim Wardak of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, on Wednesday appeared to be at least partly corroborated by reports from Kabul of large troop and equipment convoys leaving the capital over the last 10 days, according to diplomats in Islamabad.

Pakistani officials and diplomats suggested that Soviet forces might be trying to reduce the strength of the guerrillas so that any negotiated settlement of the war would leave Kabul in a more viable position.

Afghan guerrillas have rejected Kabul's calls for national reconciliation. The guerrillas, who are Muslims, say they reject Communists as atheists and would not join in a coalition with them.

General Wardak, 42, a former Afghan Army brigadier trained by both U.S. and Soviet military officers, said he expected several months of heavy fighting. His Islamic Front is outnumbered by more militant Islamic armies.

"We are an unconventional force," he said. "We are not supposed to engage the Russians. We try to inflict as many casualties on them as we can while they are on the move. But once they get close to our major border bases, we have no alternative but to fight."

The reports of troop movements follow increased Soviet and Afghan government air attacks on border areas. Air raids last week on targets in Pakistan, where the Afghan guerrillas are supported by at least three million refugees, killed at least 300 and wounded 500.

On Monday, Pakistan shot down what was described in Peshawar as an Afghan warplane in Pakistani airspace. But Afghan government radio, protesting the incident, said the plane was an AN-26 transport with 40 persons on board. The radio said the plane had been shot down in Afghan territory by intruding Pakistani fighters, a version of the attack diplomats in Pakistan say they find difficult to believe.

Pakistani fighters now fly regular patrols over the Peshawar area. General Wardak said the guerrillas were planning a spring offensive, hoping to increase fighting in northern Afghanistan, along the Soviet border. He said guerrillas already had crossed the Arun Darya river from Kanduz Province to strike at mills and wells in Soviet border regions.

Refugee officials in Peshawar said families had begun to flee the fighting. Afghan refugees continue to arrive in Pakistan at a rate of about 8,000 a month, according to local officials.

General Wardak said the two Soviet-Afghan forces spotted by guerrillas were moving northeast from Kabul to the Khyber Valley and eastward across Fajia Province toward Pakistan's Parachinar area. He said that based on experience, these Soviet-Afghan battle contingents contain from 12,000 to 16,000 troops.

CURRENCY

Dollar 1

NEW YORK — The dollar continued its rise today, reaching a new high of 1.48 1/2 for the Swiss franc.

The dollar's advance was due to a combination of factors, including the U.S. trade deficit and the continued strength of the dollar in the foreign exchange market.

Analysts expect the dollar to continue its upward trend in the near future, as the U.S. economy remains strong and the Federal Reserve maintains its current monetary policy.

The dollar's strength is also reflected in its value against other major currencies, such as the British pound and the Japanese yen.

Overall, the dollar's performance today is a positive sign for the U.S. economy and its global influence.

The dollar's rise is also a reflection of the U.S. government's efforts to maintain a strong and stable currency.

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Bank See Settling in

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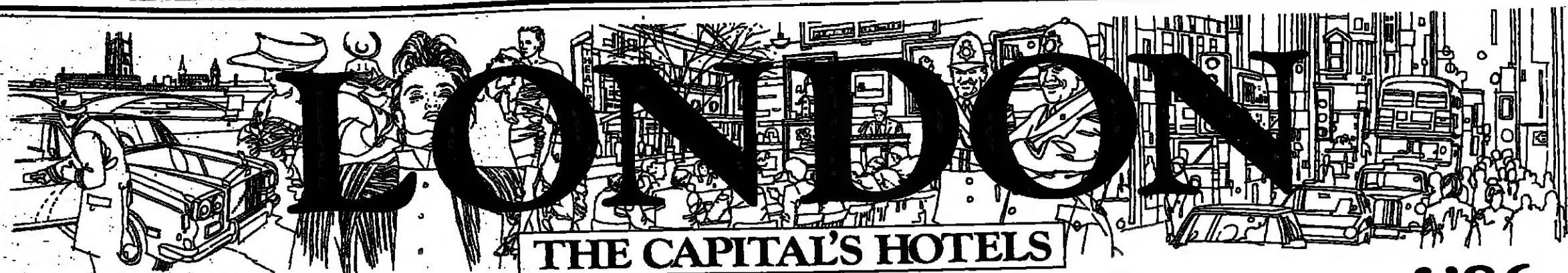
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THE CAPITAL'S HOTELS

Hotels make Strong Recovery from Summer of '86

Last summer, it was sometimes easier to get a hotel room in London than a taxicab in the rain. The escalation of international terrorism caused massive last minute cancellations. At one point, a leading luxury hotel actually closed one whole floor and other hotels resorted to equally desperate measures. One company chairman, staying in five-star luxury while his middle management were making do with 3-star austerity, was invited to move the team to his hotel - at exactly the same prices they were paying at the 3-star.

Luckily for London hoteliers, business soon picked up and so did their prices. In 1987, the hotel price index is still running well ahead of the retail price index, with the appreciation of sterling giving another boost to the seemingly inexorable rise in room rates. Not surprisingly, travellers are beginning to shop around, and only well heeled businessmen with lavish expense accounts stick religiously to the top hotels.

It's the smaller hotels which have benefited. The Dorset Square Hotel opened in January 1986, and its delightful English country house atmosphere has kept its 29 bedrooms full ever since. Located in two beautiful Georgian buildings overlooking a garden square near Baker Street, the hotel is still central but off the well-trodden tourist track. Kit Kemp, part owner with her husband

Tim, has her own design consultancy and so took over the interior decoration. It's spectacular. The sitting room is intimate and relaxing, with deep comfortable sofas and chintz arm chairs, a well stocked writing desk and an antique cabinet filled with drips so that guests simply help themselves. Downstairs, the relaxed and informal Country Manners restaurant serves English food under the aegis of two talented young ladies known simply as Fran and Lucy.

In fact, small is definitely beautiful even at the luxury end of the market. Perhaps it's because frequent travellers grow weary of the anonymity of many of the giant chains. The latest of the mini-giants is the brand new Halcyon Hotel in Holland Park, with just 44 rooms, four poster, half tester and corona beds and one suite boasting a

conservatory. Its location - about ten minutes' cab ride from the West End - is especially ideal for those mixing business with pleasure, and in the summer it's just a stone's throw from one of London's prettiest parks. Don't be fooled by its quaintly old fashioned air, though. On the one hand, there are traditional fresh chintzes and a splendid wood paneled hall. But on the other, there's an extremely efficiently run, modern hotel - witness the jazz and 24 hour room service. "We want to be thought of as a private country or townhouse, and not as an hotel," explains manager Peter Beggs. "Our aim is to look after our guests as if they were in their own home, only better."

At the Gore in Kensington's Queens Gate, Amling Dale-Thomas echoes Peter Beggs' views. "We are trying to be reasonably 'un-hotelly', whilst still offering the services you would expect in a good hotel," she declares. The Gore originally opened in 1908 and was known as the 'Little Savoy' on account of its elegant atmosphere. But gradually its reputation declined. Eleven years ago, Amling and her husband, Brian, bought the hotel and set to work restoring each of the 54 bedrooms. The results are charming. Each room is different,

and one or two are especially extravagant - such as the Venus Room with 18th century damask curtains and a splendid Italian Baroque bed which is rumoured to have belonged to Judy Garland. With its charming staff and friendly informality, The Gore also proves that you don't have to be big to be a success.

At the other end of the size scale are London's 14 luxury five star hotels. One which still manages to retain a friendly approach is The May Fair, owned by Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation - perhaps because it has always been something of an individual among grand London hotels. Until 1964, the majority shareholders were the Danziger Brothers, and with their connections in the film and theater world, The May Fair became the number one hotel for Hollywood stars visiting London. The 322 rooms are in four main wings, and include the fabulous Penthouse Suite with its own private lift and optional butler service. The Berkeley Wing is the least expensive, but that's only because the 146 guest rooms are not air-conditioned. But since London summers are not known for being particularly hot and sticky, it's a chance to stay in a de luxe hotel at well under 5 star prices.

Another luxury 5 star hotel with a special touch is the splendid Le Meridien Piccadilly. Originally called simply The Piccadilly, it was taken over in 1983 by Glen-eagles Hotels, the Scottish-based company who pumped millions of pounds into an ambitious renovation programme and re-opened as the New Piccadilly Hotel two years later. When Guinness took over Glen-eagles, it sold the hotel and now Le Meridien flies the French flag over Piccadilly. The emphasis is on first class service and comfort - with 290 rooms and a staff of 370, Le Meridien has one of the highest guest to staff ratios among London hotels. The Oak Room on the ground floor serves specialties from the three-star Michelin Côte St. Jacques at Joigny in France and on three floors below ground, Champneys Club puts guests who have dined too well through their paces in the luxurious 16 metre swimming pool or in the Nautilus gym. For guests who have given up the battle of the bulge, there is the alternative of a quiet drink in the library with a giant cigar from Davidoff at 35 St. James Street on the other side of Piccadilly.

If able to bear leaving this splendour and eat out, an admirable choice would be Montpeliano's. A stone's throw away from Harrod's it provides a welcome rest after a hard day's shopping. The atmosphere is typically Italian, light and airy with mirrored walls and ample greenery. All this is complemented by a menu of high quality and regional specialties, which change with the seasons, are a feature. The fish dishes are simple but well worth an investment and to

round off the feast the mouth-watering crepes are a sheer indulgence.



A Touch of Class and London Elegance

An alternative Italian eating house of merit, Toto's, is at the Beauchamp Place end of Walton Street and deserves investigation. Seven-day-a-week opening means Sunday eating is no longer a problem. The elegant interior attracts an eclectic clientele who know how to enjoy themselves and form a dedicated following. A classic menu belies the ingenuity of a talented chef so, for entrée, try the fried beef with green pepper, a house specialty. It has to be 'dole' for dessert with the marron glacé as a sumptuous treat.

Among London's four star hotels, the delightfully traditional Flemings Hotel in Half Moon Street is worth noting. Established in 1835, it's decorated in authentic Edwardian style with 135 well-equipped bedrooms. Although Flemings is located in Mayfair's bustling center, the rooms are all beautifully quiet, very spick and span and prettily decorated in restful pastel shades. The food in the Langoustine Restaurant is a mix of International and French, but the emphasis is firmly on fish. Like a clutch of London's smaller hotels, Flemings is privately owned, and recently bought Down Hall, a comfortable country house hotel at Hatfield Heath in Hertfordshire. The splendid mansion, built in the late 19th century, overlooks an enormous manicured lawn and is set in 20 acres. Just over 30 miles from central London, it makes a perfect retreat for visitors who are staying over a weekend.

Rank Hotels' Royal Lancaster is another four star hotel, but on a very much bigger scale. There are, for instance, 418 rooms and - unlike the Pension Bertolini in Florence - all with a view. But the best look-outs are from the top four floors, which are kept exclusively for regular guests who are

members of Rank's Reserve Club. There are other privileges, too, such as airport collection if requested, complimentary suit pressing for crumpled executives and a Telecommunications Center with an extremely efficient secretarial service. But where this exceptional hotel really buzzes is in its Pavement Café, popular with guests and locals alike. It's reminiscent of a Paris pavement café, especially those in arty Montmartre and the food is varied, inexpensive and different. The attractive young staff are dressed by Zandra Rhodes in predictably witty outfits - the girls wear giant green bows in their hair.

One of the largest private hotel groups in London is Sarova, with eight three star hotels scattered throughout the West End and residential areas of West London. And because they're three star, prices are kept down. For instance, a single room at The Mosym Hotel at Marble Arch is £62 compared to more than double at most of the five star hotels. The Sarova strategy is to maintain a consistently high group standard, whilst letting each hotel retain its individuality and charm. Recently, Sarova has been busily involved in complete renovation programmes at The Green Park Hotel and The Regency Hotel in Kensington, and both should be ready by early summer. All rooms will have trouser presses and hair driers, and Claude's brasserie at The Green Park, with French chef and staff, promises to be well worth a special visit.

Some visitors to London have rejected hotels completely in favor of a serviced apartment. London property consultants, Richard Britten-Long and Simon Johnson, recently bought No. 9 Charles Street, which has been converted into 7 apartments. A major renovation programme will soon be underway, but in the meantime accommodation ranges from studio rooms with kitchen and bathroom to a spacious penthouse suite with 3 bedrooms and its own drawing room. Price-wise, it's a bargain. For instance, the Penthouse is let at £900 a week (although shorter lets are possible), and this includes maid service Monday to Friday - less than £45 a night, if split between three people. Businessmen should note that No. 9 Charles Street also offers telex, translation, typing and conference facilities, as well as a full secretarial service.

Of course, you don't have to stay in London to enjoy London life. A new favorite with visitors is Alexander House, located in Turners Hill just 15 minutes from Gatwick Airport and the mainline station, and only about half an hour from London. The house was once the family home of the great Romantic poet, Shelley, and stands in 11 acres of beautifully landscaped gardens. It's small, with just 6 single bedrooms and 5 suites, each comprising a spacious double bedroom,

bathroom and sitting room. The hotel has only been open a few months, but already boasts a tennis court and croquet lawn, a marvelous collection of paintings, superb antiques and fine finishing touches like Stuart crystal in the dining room and glorious Venetian silk curtains. With Glyndebourne just 23 miles away and Epsom and Ascot racecourses a mere gallop from the hotel, it's the perfect base for the London social season.

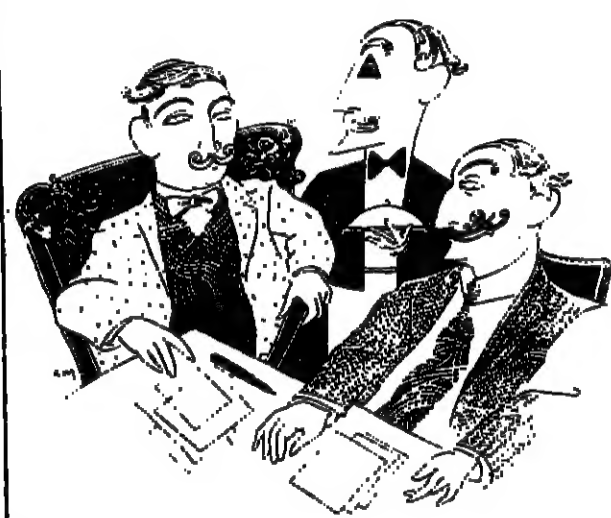
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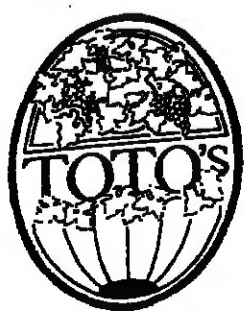
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Committed to El Salvador

Salvadoran rebels demolished a supposedly impregnable base Tuesday, killing scores of soldiers, including a U.S. adviser. But the setback does not diminish the value or need for continued commitment to human rights and legitimate civilian rule in a country that has known little of either.

The battle and the deaths should not occasion debate about that basic American commitment. They should, however, draw Washington's attention back to a critical fact — \$1 billion in military aid and four years of training have failed to contain about 6,000 guerrillas, who now control about one-third of the country. Stubborn problems must be addressed if crisis is to return to El Salvador.

The picture is not all bleak. A decent Christian Democrat, President José Napoleón Duarte, may cap his achievements by turning over the presidency to a freely elected successor. The violent right has ebbed, death squad killings have nearly ceased and so have the bombings of rebel-held villages. Few now regard a guerrilla victory as inevitable after seven years

of civil war and a toll of 66,000 lives. Despite the deaths of six U.S. military advisers, there is little argument in Congress over aid to El Salvador, but perhaps too little discussion. Consistent, targeted American pressure has worked, and more of it might finally bring changes in a still deplorable criminal justice system. Not a single Salvadoran officer has ever been held accountable for human rights crimes.

A major disappointment is Mr. Duarte's inability to emerge as a stalled economy despite \$2.5 billion in U.S. aid. The war has eaten up what could have been earmarked for land reform. Dire poverty still pervades a society where the rich pay little tax and keep their children out of the armed forces.

Peace talks remain deadlocked over insurgents' demands for instant power-sharing before elections. Though the left boasts that a new offensive is under way, a dramatic final battle still seems highly improbable. The war is more likely to go on for years, until democrats on both sides find a way to reach out to each other.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rethinking Surrogacy

In upholding the contract by which Mary Beth Whitehead agreed to bear a child for William Stern, a New Jersey judge created a family and began to shape the law. It seems the right beginning for Melissa Elizabeth Stern, though the biological mother's pain still evokes sympathy. But does the decision indicate the proper direction for the law?

That is now a question for searching debate. Judge Harvey Sorkow started with lives — the baby's, the natural mother's, the father's and others — and with little law for guidance. He expressed frustration with the lack of precedent or statute in an area that raises such tangled ethical issues. New Jersey, he observed, has no law governing surrogacy contracts, and he decided adoption laws were no guide. A surrogate child's father remains willingly in the picture, unlike most adoption situations.

The judge ruled that surrogacy contracts were valid in New Jersey, but not automatically enforceable. Of crucial importance in deciding whether or not to enforce, he said, is "the best interest of the child." Applying that familiar doctrine, the judge had no trouble finding the Sterns better suited to provide the baby with "stability and peace."

Unfortunately, the language of his ruling can only diminish her natural mother's stability and peace. "Mrs. Whitehead is manipulative, impulsive and exploitive," the judge declared. Mrs. Whitehead is also a woman who made a tragic error and compounded it with foolish actions and foolish lies, and lost a daughter. She is more deserving of sympathy than of so heated a tongue-lashing.

Judge Sorkow properly made clear that he ruled only on the case of the Sterns and Mrs. Whitehead. He stressed the lack of legislative guidelines and challenged the public and lawmakers to provide them. The surrogate motherhood industry is not going to go away. Female infertility is rising, and

people are willing to pay for surrogacy services. Many couples do at least halfheartedly. They want a child that is at least half blood-related. If legislators choose to tolerate the practice, they need to make rules just as they have for adoption.

Twenty-six states are already considering surrogacy legislation. Some would regulate childbearing for hire in a manner paralleling the adoption laws. After the birth, for example, the surrogate mother would be given 30 days in which to change her mind. Another approach would legalize the contracts and guarantee adoption by the biological father and wife. A third would have the mother losing parental rights irrevocably at the child's birth but impose strict requirements to safeguard her informed consent.

The debate is filled with the toughest ethical and practical questions: To what extent could the law require screening and counseling of all parties to a contract? And what should be the criteria for approval? Should contracts be permitted for single parents or unmarried couples? Should surrogacy remain an option only for the affluent? And how to protect the child from the potential for psychological damage?

Such questions properly raise doubts about the wisdom of the concept — especially as abandoned babies vegetate in hospitals and older children grow up in a scandalous foster care system. Surrogate parenthood may be, as its supporters claim, a wonderful solution to female infertility. Meanwhile, the unloved and unwanted present a larger and more immediate problem.

For now, Judge Sorkow's decision in one case hardly ratifies the practice. Instead it has forced all of us, most for the first time, to stare hard at the vexing issues with an eye to giving judges, not to mention prospective parents, more guidance.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sunflowers in the Dark

Vincent van Gogh made practically nothing off his paintings. When he ended his unhappy life by his own hand in 1890, most of his works were still stacked up unsold in the home of his brother, an art dealer. This week, one of those works — a picture of some sunflowers for which van Gogh had thought he might get 50 francs — was auctioned in London for \$39.92 million.

Some art lovers might well argue that that is not such an outrageous price for a masterpiece, considering the mundane nature of some other things that \$39.92 million could purchase: one mile of interstate highway, two F-16 fighter planes or the Seattle Mariners baseball team, which not only cannot paint masterpieces but can't play baseball very well either.

Most of the art world, however, was somewhat alarmed, if also thrilled, by the spectacle at the Christie's auction house: Jittery guards bringing forth the painting as if it were a holy relic; anonymous bidders in distant parts of the world raising the ante \$500,000 (\$805,000) at a time via telephone bookends; a fancy, jaded crowd growing feverish with excitement as the price mounted quickly to more than three times the previous high for a work of art.

Van Gogh painted five large pictures of sunflowers, and some are in better shape than the one sold this week, whose original

vibrant yellows are said to be darkened by age. Nevertheless, someone — known but to Christie's, for like most of the highest-priced works of art these days, this one went to an anonymous buyer — valued it very highly.

There is an enormous pressure of money and a declining number of works of art that can come on the market. "It can go too far; it can create an almost explosive situation," Ronald de Leeuw, director of the van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam, agreed. "Prices like this not only put the pictures out of reach of the average museum, they could also influence insurance premiums, possibly making it 'prohibitively costly' to stage exhibitions. So in time perhaps, many of van Gogh's best works, which once sat unsold and unseen in his brother's home, will sit unseen and unmarketable in the homes of various anonymous multimillionaires."

After the auction, Christie's held a little party in honor of van Gogh, whose birthday it was. "He was a strange man," said the auctioneer, Charles Allsopp. "He wasn't very good at marketing." Van Gogh, for his part, might find today's art handlers to be a bit strange themselves: Far from being poor at marketing, they are so good at it that they may be marketing his masterpieces right back into obscurity.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Mixed Signals on Afghanistan

The Soviets have been sending contradictory signals about their intentions in Afghanistan. While Moscow's position on the timetable for a troop withdrawal has become more flexible in UN-sponsored negotiations between the puppet regime in Kabul and Pakistan, Soviet aircraft flown by Afghan Communists have been bombing refugee communities in Pakistan and along the border with Iran.

The Kremlin's genocidal war against the Afghan people has become an international

symbol of Soviet cynicism. Mikhail Gorbachev may have been speaking candidly when he called the Afghan war a "bleeding wound," and his diplomatic hints of a desire to withdraw may be serious, but he should not expect to attain a peaceful settlement by enlarging the arc of violence.

If he truly desires withdrawal and a peaceful settlement, Mr. Gorbachev will leave Afghanistan to the Afghans. He will have to permit an indigenous political solution in Kabul, demanding only that genuine Soviet security is threatened.

— The Boston Globe.

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In Moscow, An Anxious Look Ahead

By William Pfaff

MOSCOW — "Our backwardness has thrust us forward," Lenin wrote in April 1918, confronted with the paradox that his revolution had occurred in peasant Russia rather than industrial Western Europe. "We shall perish if we are unable to hold out until we meet with the mighty support of other countries."

The support never came. The Spartacist uprising in Germany in January 1919 was quickly put down. Hungary experienced a few weeks of Communist rule under Béla Kun, from March to August 1919, before it was put down by foreign military intervention. Communist Russia was left alone, challenging the world.

It was a challenge without content until World War II, when the defeat of Nazi Germany gave the Soviet Union control of Eastern and East-Central Europe. Russia suddenly was seen as a superpower — what it had always claimed to be, one of the two possible models for modern society.

The idea was false. Since 1945, the Soviet Union has not been a serious competitor to the Western powers, though it has large military forces and influence among some political movements of the non-Western world.

In industrial production, Russia has fallen behind Japan. Most of its production lies in largely obsolete industries, wholly uncompetitive on world markets. The nation is governed in an unwieldy fashion, bureaucratic, police-ridden, its standard of living below those even of some East European states under Soviet control.

Until the 1980s, it was possible for Soviet leaders to imagine a breakthrough. With the oil-price crisis of 1973, they thought the Western industrial economies would at last be broken and the Soviet Union could pull ahead. It did not happen.

The Soviet military promised that if it was given the resources, the Western powers could be intimidated. The SS-20 missile challenge was supposed to distance Western Europe from the United States. Nothing of the kind occurred. The Soviet arms buildup undermined détente and provoked the Reagan administration's military buildup and the Strategic Defense Initiative, opening a stage in the arms race in which the Soviets find themselves at immense technological and industrial disadvantage.

Mikhail Gorbachev now is making



Through the Looking-Glass

a practical man's choice. He either accepts stagnation, and lies about the country's condition, as was done under Leonid Brezhnev, or he attempts serious economic and political reform and tells the public the truth, more or less, about the Soviet Union's situation.

His position is stronger than many analysts have indicated because those who oppose his policies have no positive alternatives to offer.

A writer in Moscow News, the Novosti Press Agency weekly that has become an important medium for the reformers, argued recently for a return to "soviet" power, that of the workers' councils that originally were supposed to be the basic politico-economic unit in the Soviet Union.

"We do not need reminiscences of the Great Revolution for our own sake," the writer said, referring to the 70th anniversary of the revolution, which occurs this fall.

"The key question is 'a revolution,' the writer said, 'is that of power.' The ideal of the October Revolution is the participation of all working people in the running of society's affairs. This idea could not be realized at once due to the appalling lack of culture in the masses of people — one of the gravest legacies the Russian bourgeoisie and landlords left to the revolution."

Now, the writer said, the people have been educated, but "the October Revolution's ideal of the general involvement of people in running the affairs of the state has not been fully

achieved. The momentum was lost." It was indeed. But can Mr. Gorbachev's "reconstruction" and glasnost, or openness, restore it?

The economic indices are much better at the end of Mr. Gorbachev's second year in power. However, this has been achieved without changing the managerial system. He thus far has simply made existing methods work a little better, with less waste, drunkenness, diversion of materials and disregard for the general good.

Multiple-candidate elections are supposed to take place in local government voting this summer, as an experiment. This means change, certainly, although not automatically in the direction of economic efficiency.

The economic and technological renovation that Mr. Gorbachev wants will not come about from administrative tinkering, talk and drying up the supply of vodka. Glasnost, historically, is a charged word. It suggests the rule of law, even if the form of that law is remote from the democratic law of the West. It implies telling the truth about where the country and the people really stand, and about what really went on in the Soviet Union during the seven decades since the October Revolution. To tell the truth means taking risks, but risks to which there now are no alternatives, wherever it may lead. Many in Moscow are very frightened of where it may lead.

International Herald Tribune.
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When the Object in Dispute Is a Child

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Where philosophy was mute and religion tongue-tied, a judge of New Jersey's lowest court turned loquacious. Faced with the Gordian knot of the Baby M case, Judge Harvey Sorkow took the sword of common law and smashed everything in sight. In the end, his decision came down to this: A deal is a deal. This is how Baby M became Melissa Stern and used cars got new owners.

"The contract is not illusory," the judge said. "Mrs. Whitehead was anxious to contract. This court finds that she had changed her mind, reneged on her promise, and now seeks to avoid her obligations." A visitor from Mars would be surprised to discover that Mary Beth Whitehead was a mother and that the article in dispute was her child.

Of course, the father, Howard Stern, was the other half of this contract dispute. It was his sperm that artificially inseminated Mary Beth Whitehead. The two had a deal. For \$10,000, Mrs. Whitehead would bear the child and surrender it at birth. After the birth, though, she changed her mind. The judge was unmoved.

Momentous issues of philosophy, theology, law and psychology were brushed aside. The child was awarded to what is probably the better parent, Mr. Stern. Compared to Mrs. Whitehead, he is better educated, more affluent and, it seems, more stable. Barring the triumph of utopian socialism in America, affluence and education will always count. Melissa Stern will go to camp.

To the judge, social class seemed to be critical. He was contemptuous of Mrs. Whitehead, calling her "manipulative, impulsive and explosive," when she was, by any standard, confused and overwhelmed.

It could be that everything that could go wrong in this case did — that it is an extraordinary example of surrogate motherhood, not an ordinary one. But the longer the trial stayed in the news, the harder it was to believe that. As television explored the issue, some surrogate mothers

admitted to wrenching second thoughts, and ethicists and theologians raised weighty issues: What if the baby is born deformed? Does the contract come with a warranty?

We watched Mary Beth Whitehead as she performed motherly duties as a court-appointed overseer. She played patty-cake wrong; she hugged the child too much and she had a hard time distinguishing her own needs from that of her child. She was, in short, a disaster as a mother, a frantic woman not up on her Spock.

She was outclassed in a mothering competition by another woman who had, in addition to a medical degree, something more important: possession of the baby. Mrs. Stern could be relaxed. She could relax her bugs.

But where was the sympathy for Mrs. Whitehead? Where in the decision did the judge empathize with a

bedeviled woman who felt a baby grow in her womb and then balked at giving it away? Where is contempt for a process in which the rich pay the poor a version of stud fees? Where is criticism of a contract that does not even recognize the right of the mother to maternal instincts — to a change of heart?

And where was humility, a recognition of how little we know? Instead, Judge Sorkow dismissed the recommendation of Baby M's court-appointed guardian that Mrs. Whitehead retain some parental rights. Surrogate motherhood is an assault on definitions. Neat categories — father, mother — are rendered meaningless and a child becomes a possession. A judge groped for what was best for the child and probably did best by her. In the end, a technician of the law faced with the new technology of medical science, narrowed the focus to contract law — a "bargain." Some bargain.

— The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Mixed Channel Hop

PARIS — A new Channel aviation record was achieved [on April 2], that of a flight with a woman passenger. The aviator was Gustave Hamel and his passenger, Miss Eleanor Tamm. They started from the Hendon Aerodrome and landed on the beach at Amblesbury, near Boulogne. The distance, 190 kilometers, was accomplished in 90 minutes. After filling up the petrol reservoir they left Amblesbury and came down 10 kilometers further, where they took a quarter-past four the flight on the Blériot monoplane was resumed, and the couple arrived at

Luxemburg-Monlaure, near Paris, as darkness was falling. When Mr. Hamel jumped from his seat he was so numb with cold that he could not stand. Miss Trehawke-Davies was also so cold that she could not leave her seat. The monoplane was wheeled to the shed, where she was lifted out.

1937: Dust Bowl Exodus

NEW YORK — Seventy thousand Americans already have chugged their way from the "dust bowl" of the midcontinent to the Pacific Northwest, and tens of thousands more are following in their trail, according to a survey of the drought situation just completed by Collier's. In dispirited rivers, towing homemade trailers, piled high with household goods, in straw-filled farm trucks in which horse- and mule-back, the hosts of out into the West. "It is the most important and significant migration since the days of the covered wagon," says the report. "Over the roads they come, the nomads from the central states whose farms either were blown away by the wind or broiled by the heat. In recent years they have helped to add more than 25,000 new farms to the total in the Pacific Northwest."

هكذا من النحل

INTIMATE JEWELS IN THE ULTIMATE SHOWCASE

GENEVA GEMS

GENEVA has few peers when it comes to the business of gems and jewelry. This small, sober city of impeccable order and conservative taste ranks right up there with New York in the buying and selling of diamonds and other precious stones. What's more, it is the world's jewelry auction capital. This week it sheds its Calvinist reserve to welcome big spenders and incurable romantics from around the world to what is being touted as the "sale of the century" — that of the Duchess of Windsor's jewels.

The same discretion, stability and security that drew private bankers, multinational businessmen and heads of state have long attracted the jewelry trade, but those aren't the only reasons. Traders, auctioneers, retailers and dealers — not to mention the bejeweled — all know Switzerland is a virtually free marketplace in which precious merchandise easily enters and leaves with minimum fuss. Moreover, non-residents pay no tax on goods purchased and import duty is based on weight. In Switzerland, there is little difference between a diamond and a bicycle.

As for Geneva, its traditions in watchmaking, jewelry and craftsmanship date back to the 17th century. Auctions, however, got their start in the 19th century — 1874 to be precise — when the 1,000-piece collection of jewelry left by Duke Charles of Brunswick, one of Geneva's most outrageous expatriate residents, was sold by a local auctioneer.

"Geneva became important because everyone comes here to buy," says Théodore Horowitz, one of the world's foremost traders and brokers of precious gems. An important international trading center since the Middle Ages, modern Geneva first attracted the diamond deal-

ers who arrived in the early 50s. Harry Winston was the first of the international big names to arrive in 1955, yet Geneva today boasts a heavier concentration of prestigious jewelers than either Paris or London. Last to arrive were the international auction houses. The extraordinary sale of the jewels of Nina Dyer (ex-wife of Baron Heinrich von Thyssen and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan) by Christie's in 1969 was an important milestone.

Christie's was joined by Phillips in 1975 and in 1978 by Sotheby's which had previously conducted sales in Zurich. There is also a handful of Swiss auction houses that hold sales here, most notably Zurich-based Koller and Antiquorum, Geneva specialists in rare pocket watches. Today the auctions of jewelry and small precious objects held each May and November are major social and news events.

Nothing so far matches the auction of the Windsor jewels, the profits of which will go to the Institut Pasteur. "Never have we held a sale of this size and interest," said Nicolas Rayner, chairman of Sotheby's

in Geneva and a jewelry expert. While he sat in an interview before the sale that he didn't think the final figure would triple the pre-sale estimate of U.S. \$7.5 million, which experts say is a reasonable expectation, he did have 20,000 copies of the handsome catalog printed, instead of the usual run



Above, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, photographed by Cecil Beaton at the Chateau de Candé the day of their marriage, June 3, 1937. The Duchess wore the Van Cleef & Arpels bracelet and the Harry Winston ring, shown left. Other of her jewels to be auctioned by Sotheby's April 2-3 are a Van Cleef & Arpels necklace and Cartier earrings (right). Above left, Hans Nadelfor, director of Christie's Geneva. Above right, Jacques Mayer, owner of Hôtel Beau Rivage, and Nicolas Rayner, director of Sotheby's Geneva. Top, children's jewelry by Cartier to be auctioned by Christie's in May.

of 4,000. Furthermore, he took 125 of the most spectacular pieces on a pre-sale tour of Palm Beach and New York.

The auction, which is being held in a tent on the lakefront just across the street from Sotheby's headquarters in the Hôtel Beau Rivage, was expected to

attract more than the 1,200 seated inside. Those not holding reservations can watch the proceedings by closed-circuit television.

Who's buying? Some expect the bidding for important pieces to be dominated by dealers as well as the houses of origin such as Harry Winston, Van Cleef & Arpels and Cartier. Others expect rich private parties, particularly Americans, to dominate the sale, driving prices beyond the rational reach of the professionals. "Darling, wouldn't you like a souvenir of the Duchess?" could result in some astonishing prices.

Even if the most extravagant predictions come true, the Windsor sale is not likely to match up to records of some recent sales held in Geneva. Sotheby's previous record was 60 million Swiss francs from a 1980 jewelry sale. As for individual stones, Christie's knocked down the Terestchenko fancy blue diamond here for 11 million francs (\$4.5 million) in 1984 and the Polar Star diamond for 8 million francs (\$3.086 million) in 1980. A rare red diamond being auctioned by Christie's in New

York April 28 could break the per-carat record price for a precious stone.

In terms of sheer importance as jewelry auctions, other landmark sales include the Christie's sales of Russian crown jewels in London in 1927 and the Florence Gould collection in New York in 1984. Rayner also rates the auction of the jewels of Countess Mona Bismarck by Sotheby's in Geneva last May as a very important sale. "She and the Duchess were friends — both great ladies of their day," he said.

The Windsor sale couldn't have come at a more opportune time for the Hôtel Beau Rivage. Sotheby's recently moved its permanent Geneva headquarters there from the Old Town. And in the weeks preceding the auction, the hotel was rushing to complete a major renovation of its lobby, installing an adjacent bar furnished with comfortable armchairs, more like an elegant living room than a hotel bar. The results make it the most glamorous hotel in town. The largest of several dinners and receptions planned around the auction was Sotheby's reception for 500 before the March 27 opening of the exhibition to the public. Gourmets who number among jewelry connoisseurs are also having a chance to sample the fare of Richard Cressac, the highly regarded chef (formerly of Guide Michelin three-star Georges Blanc on the outskirts of the French Burgundy region) whose *cuisine d'aujourd'hui* is expected to raise the status of the hotel's Char-Botté restaurant to its previous high standing in Geneva.

The auction is also expected to give a shot in the arm to a general lackluster situation in

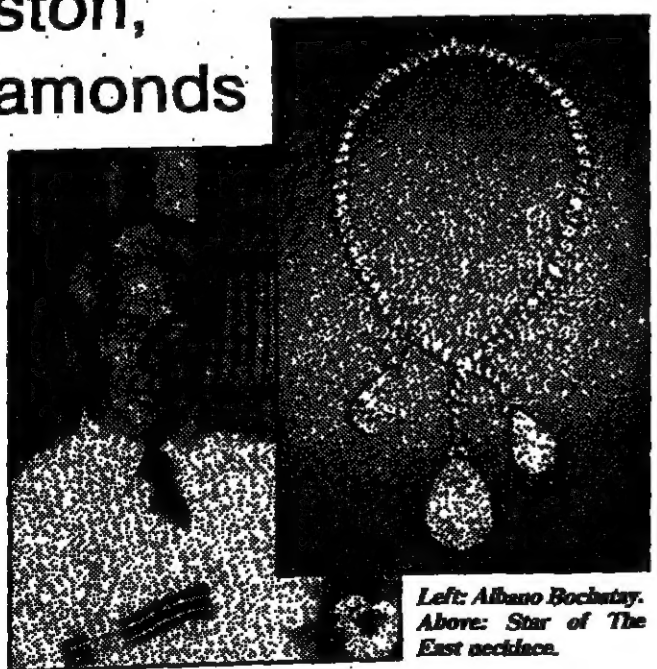
(Continued on page 12)

Harry Winston, King of Diamonds

IF Harry Winston had decided to establish his European headquarters in Zurich back in the early 50s, Geneva might never have reached its present status as one of the world's foremost jewelry centers. Such was the stature of the man known as the "King of Diamonds," who once explained his success: "I was born with the knowledge of jewels and the ability to finance it."

Ronald Winston, head of the firm since his father's death in 1978, is in Geneva this week for the auction of the jewels of the Duchess of Windsor, among which several major Winston pieces drew heavy pre-sale acclaim. He said his late father selected Geneva over Zurich for its combination of financial importance and French flair. "Geneva has become second only to New York as a gem-trading center. My father was prescient about such things."

After a few years of selling through an agent in Geneva, Harry Winston set up in 1955 at 24, quai du Général Guisan. That is where Albano Bochatsky, president of Harry Winston Europe, today oversees the activities of the four Winston divisions: raw and cut gemstones, jewelry designed and produced in the firm's work-



Left: Albano Bochatsky. Above: Star of the East necklace.

rooms, and individually created pieces. Winston's only locations are in New York, Geneva, Paris, Monte Carlo and Beverly Hills. "We don't have to be everywhere because we go everywhere," says the peripatetic Bochatsky. His travels take him to Gstaad, St. Moritz, Marbella, Sardinia, Cannes and London, where the firm conducts regular showings.

"Besides, everyone comes to Geneva... businessmen who are more likely to bring their wives because of the relaxed holiday atmosphere, and traders and personal parties with jewels to sell because of Geneva's easy access. Every important international jeweler is in Geneva,

which can't be said of anywhere else in the world."

In addition to his credentials as a gemologist, the affable Bochatsky is a consummate salesman. "First of all you must sell your credibility," he says. "I make a policy of never discussing jewelry with a client until we're at least 30 minutes into a conversation. By the time we start talking about business, we have established context and know quite a lot about each other."

The firm is still known for important stones on which Harry Winston built his reputation. The son of a small-time New York jeweler, he went into business for himself at the

age of 19 and quickly became an astonishing success through the simple formula of buying jewels from major estates and recutting and resetting them in contemporary styles. As one diamond dealer put it, Harry Winston started with nothing and became the biggest man in the business.

According to Bochatsky, "Winston invented the 40-carat emerald-cut diamond worn as a ring and convinced fashionable women such as Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean and the Duchess of Windsor to wear them. Metal for him was merely something to hold the diamonds. He knew how to make a stone look important by adapting the setting."

With the dramatic collapse in the prices of diamonds and other precious stones, Winston stopped buying the knock 'em dead big stones on which the firm had built its worldwide fame. "Things are beginning to pick up now because of the scarcity of truly fine stones," Bochatsky says. When asked if he planned to buy back the important Winston pieces coming up for sale in the Duchess of Windsor sale, he demurred. "Certainly we'd like to have some of them but the prices may be prohibitive. Some people will pay a premium because it's a Winston piece. We don't have to, because we are Winston."

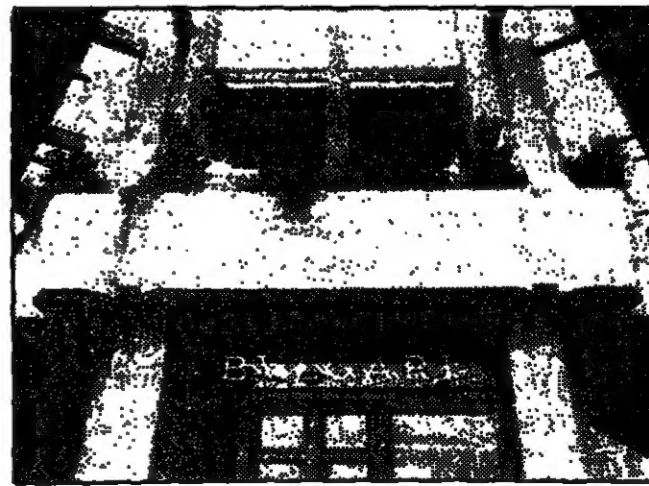
The Bulgari Secret

"TOO many jewelers are conservative," said Bulgari president Paolo Bulgari during one of his frequent visits to Geneva. "They lack the courage to make new things."

Not so with this world-renowned Italian firm, whose timely and timeless jewels, despite their distinctiveness, resist imitation. "Ours is a continual search for creativity," explains Bulgari. "We spend a lot of time and money on research."

But that's just the beginning of the Bulgari secret. Research is not limited to digging into the rich lore of Italian silversmiths, jewelers and goldsmiths. It involves keeping in close touch with contemporary currents as well. "We surround ourselves with people from every field, not just jewelry, people of all ages and disciplines with whom we can discuss aesthetics and problems in general. In many ways it is like the Renaissance when people from everywhere came together to share ideas. Our designs are the result of a group of people working together."

The emergence of Bulgari can be traced to Sotirio Bulgari, a silversmith who came to Rome from his native Greece a little more than a century ago and set up shop on the Spanish Steps. His sons Constantino and Giorgio learned their father's craft yet



Above: Bulgari shop in Geneva. Below: Paolo Bulgari.



Orati d'Italia"; Giorgio turned his creative energies and love of precious stones to being a jeweler.

Giorgio Bulgari's mastery of understatement in important jewelry led him to make a significant departure from the exclusive use of cut stones and in the 1940s he became the first jeweler to revive the sensually rounded cabochon. This has since become a Bulgari hallmark as has the important use of gold, not just as a setting for stones but as a strong design element in itself.

Giorgio Bulgari's three sons — Gianni, Paolo and Nicola — likewise followed their father into the business. "I started out counting diamonds," recalls Paolo, who today oversees the company's creative activities al-

though his father insisted he involve himself in all aspects of the business. Gianni Bulgari, the most internationally visible of the brothers, ceased his active participation in the family jewelry business about a year ago to pursue more general design and communication interests through a company called High Touch. Nicola, vice president of the firm, spends about half his time in New York, where he runs the important American side of the business.

Bulgari came to Geneva in 1970 and in 1983 moved into greatly enlarged showrooms in a choice corner spot on rue du Rhône. Despite its international reach — in addition to Rome, New York and Geneva, there are stores in Paris, Monte Carlo, Milan and, since March 20, in Tokyo — Bulgari remains a small organization employing less than 200 people.

Paolo Bulgari is reluctant to use the term "fashion" when describing Bulgari designs, worried about the transitory quality it implies.

While the Bulgari style remains inviolable, the firm's artistic and mechanical ingenuity continues to startle. Steel raised to the aesthetic level of gold, diamonds used to intensify the luster of a lesser stone, ancient Greek and Roman coins in a contemporary setting, and... a few secrets.

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

That Timeless Feeling



Classic 18-carat gold watch by Patek Philippe.

THE best-selling watch at Patek Philippe is a round-faced gold mechanical watch of classical simplicity. It is symbolic of the firm's first major shift in product strategy since its founding in 1839—a shift which capitalizes on the growing demand for high-quality watches. "You can feel it, people going back to traditional values," says owner and general manager Philippe Stern.

The advertising campaign that accompanied the change in marketing strategy spells out clearly—and in black and white—the lifetime nature of a Patek Philippe watch. "We chose to take advantage of this timeless, long-lasting quality in sober advertising that talks about the real values in life," says René Bittel, president of Boszell, Jacobs, Kenyon and Eckhardt, which created the

campaign, and conducted the market research on which it is based.

This research not only concluded that Patek Philippe customers are concerned primarily with quality of workmanship that will enable a watch to function at least a lifetime, but that they defy conventional market segmentation according to levels of disposable income, age or professional status. "We had the feeling that Patek Philippe should be known by more people," Stern said. "Our clientele used to be royalty and captains of industry—a small group that was easy to contact as we knew who they were. Our name passed by word of mouth. Now these people represent a very small part of our clientele." This new attitude has paid off. Patek Philippe experienced a 15-percent across-the-board increase in unit

watch sales during 1986, with growth of up to 25 percent in some markets.

Dynamic growth is indeed possible at the top of the Swiss watch industry. While high-tech, low-price watches have had a serious impact on the high-volume Swiss watch industry, the mechanical watch of impeccable quality is actually growing in demand.

Seeing this, Stern and Bittel decided to position Patek Philippe to take full advantage of the anti-high-tech backlash. This meant a sharp cutback in the bewildering variety of styles that comprised the Patek Philippe range. "We decided to concentrate on families of watches, each one designed to become a classic," says Stern. "We are still making jeweled watches and will continue to make unique pieces to order. That market will always exist and a house like ours must have such things."

The unique skills of Patek Philippe's master craftsmen—jewelers, chainmakers, engravers, enamellers—are invaluable assets to the company. "We are the only people still doing enamel work and we continue to produce perpetual calendar and moon phase watches and pocket watches, chronographs with an elapsed-time counter, minute repeater watches and tourbillons. The 'grand complicated' model takes about five years to make."

Patek Philippe, founded in 1839 by Count Antoine de Patek, an exiled Polish nobleman, and Adrien Philippe, a young French watchmaker, is the only watchmaker that still has its complete production facilities in Geneva. Much of the final assembly takes place in the headquarters building on quai Général-Guisan, which also houses its showrooms. Patek Philippe recently opened a shop at 12, avenue Montaigne in Paris, the only shop outside Geneva devoted exclusively to its own products.

The Diamond Pedigree

GEM dealing is big business in Geneva.

The semi-annual auctions may make the headlines and draw the crowds, but the day-in, day-out buying and selling of jewelry and precious stones by approximately a dozen independent gem dealers generates far more total business. Some of the dealers are also retailers, while others conduct their businesses quietly from office buildings in the center of town or the *port franc* (free port). Jesse P. Wolfgang, director of Golay Fils & Stahl, falls into the former category. He owns two stores: one under the name Golay Fils & Stahl on Place des Bergues, the other, B&B, a few steps away on Quai Mont-Blanc. While the windows of these two elegant boutiques contain a glittering array of pricey jewelry and big-name watches, Jesse Wolfgang is first and foremost a wholesaler.

A resident of Switzerland for 35 of his 40 years and a Swiss citizen, Wolfgang's English is straight from the streets of New York. "A fourth-generation diamond dealer on my father's side, fifth-generation on my mother's" is how Jesse Wolfgang describes his pedigree.

His family bought Golay Fils & Stahl, established jeweler and precious stone merchants since 1837, in 1961 and Jesse started learning the business while still in his teens. "I learned from looking—and making mistakes. Gemology courses are essentially scientific and teach nothing about trading," he says. "A private dealer has an opportunity to see far more jewelry than the average retailer-distributor who might handle a few hundred pieces per year. During that same period, I see and estimate several

thousand pieces. The more you see the more you learn."

Golay Fils & Stahl accepts jewelry and gems on consignments from individuals and other dealers or purchases goods outright through sources in the United States, Far East and Middle East, where the firm has representatives. They in turn sell to individuals, dealers and retailers through this same network, charging a commission of as little as three percent compared with the usual auction house commission of ten percent. Low overhead, high volume and flexibility account for the difference.

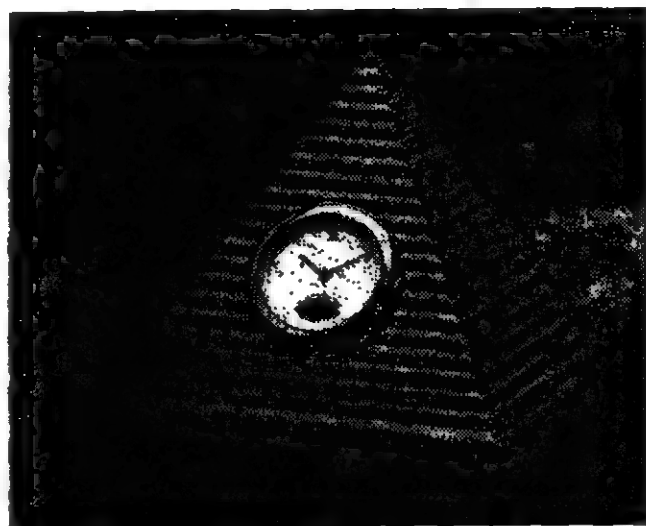
According to Wolfgang, the recent decline of the market is over. This is reflected in the rise in price of high quality diamonds. "Today there is a tremendous scarcity in rare things. Anything really fine or rare readily finds a buyer."

The Comeback of the Fine Clock

THE cheap timepieces that have flooded the market in recent years have had one predictable side-effect: fine clocks are fast regaining prestige and popularity. Arthur Imhof, S.A., a family-managed firm specializing in individually crafted clocks since 1924, is one of the few remaining companies capable of making all of its own components. The movements, whether quartz or mechanical, are still handmade.

Last year Imhof was purchased by Abdul Faridany, a young Iranian educated in England and the United States who became fascinated with one of Switzerland's oldest traditions. Under his direction, the company, headquartered in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland's timepiece capital, is undergoing reorganization and retooling to reinforce its leadership position.

Imhof is famous for its tradi-



New "Pyramid" clock from Imhof.

tional eight-day mechanical movements and for intriguing skeleton clocks. It also produces the cherished "mystery" clocks, whose hands move on a completely transparent surface of sapphire crystal or specially cut stone. Its star entry at this year's Basel Watch and Jewelry

Fair is a striking pyramid clock, similar in technology to the mystery clock. Approximately 60 percent of Imhof's production is marketed under its own brand name, while the remainder is sold under the names of some of the world's most esteemed jewelers.

-CHRISTIE'S-
GENEVA

Magnificent Jewels
At the Hotel Richemond
14 May 1987



Chimera bangle in coral,
diamonds and cabochon emeralds.
Signed by Cartier.

Jewellery from the Collection
of The Late Hon. Mrs. Reginald
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Sales Week 9 - 14 May 1987

Under the aegis of Mr. Jean Christin

On view at the Hotel Richemond from 8 May
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.



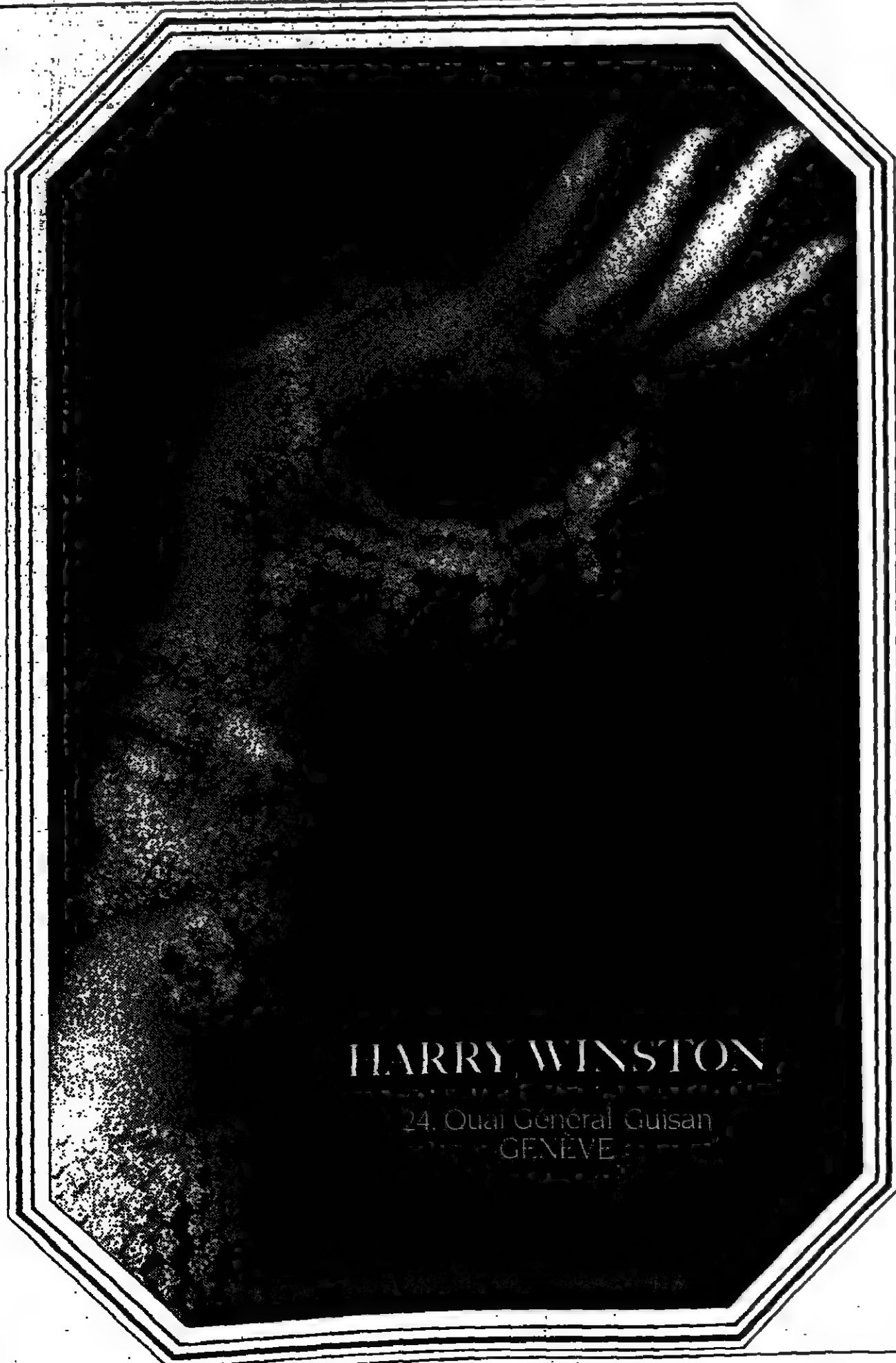
For information and catalogues
please contact:

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GENEVA
GEMS



WHEN you first handle a Patek Philippe, you become aware that this watch has the presence of an object of rare perfection. We know the feeling well. We experience it every time a Patek Philippe leaves the hands of our craftsmen. You can call it pride. For us it lasts a moment; for you, a lifetime.

We made this watch for you—to be part of your life—simply because this is the way we've always made watches.

And if we may draw a conclusion from five generations of experience, it will be this: choose once but choose well.

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styles and movements

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ADVERTISING SECTION

GENEVA GEMS

(Continued from page 9)

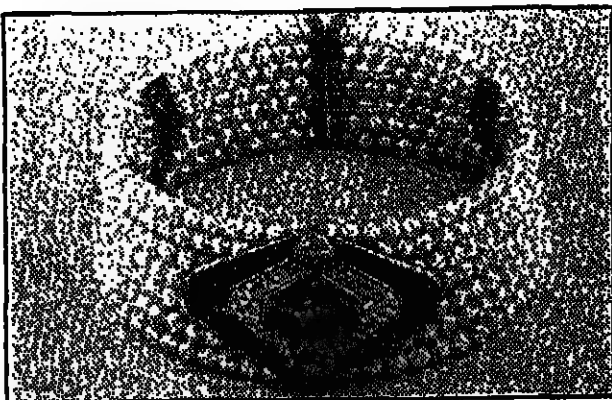
Geneva's jewelry salesrooms. Following a meteoric rise in sales from 1972 to 1985, when booming petroleum prices resulted in staggering jewelry purchases by big spenders from the Gulf States, there have been recent dramatic drops both in prices and in number of purchasers. "You definitely feel the loss of the Arab market," said diamond dealer David Gol, one of the biggest in the business. "There are a lot of Americans buying right now, but it's nothing like the Arabs. And the Arabs who are buying are buying more conservatively."

Diamond dealers note that prices for first-quality stones have been moving up in recent months, however, due in part to a general scarcity of what Gol calls really fine goods.

"There is a dramatic shortage of quality jewelry on the market today," confirms Hans Nadelhofer, director of Christie's in Geneva. Nadelhofer is preparing an important sale which will take place May 9-14 at the Hôtel Richemond. Among exceptional pieces to be auctioned are the Pelegrina pearl that once belonged to the Joussouppoff family of czarist Russia, a massive 1930s diamond tiara made by Cartier, and a rare duo of Colombian emeralds and a coral chimer bracelet by Cartier that belonged to Daisy Fellowes, an international socialite of the 1930s.

Prestigious auctions and the scarcity of choice items are not the only factors contributing to healthier market conditions in Geneva. The gem trade is most attentive to the increasing number of Japanese buyers.

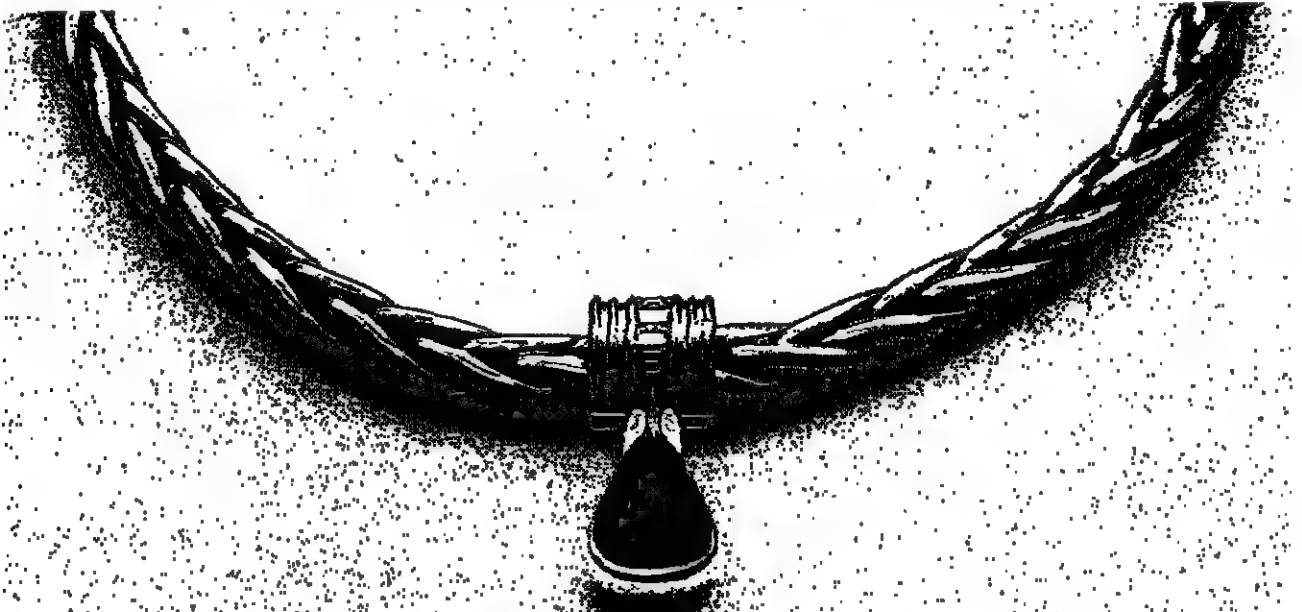
This supplement was written by Mary Krienke.



Above, a dramatic collar of pearls centered with diamonds, onyx and ruby by Marina B, who, with headquarters in Geneva since 1979, oversees a design studio in Paris, offices in Milan and Monte-Carlo, a Madison Avenue shop in New York.



Left, ribbons and bows of baguettes by Adler, who came to Geneva from Istanbul and Athens to blend an Eastern sort of opulence with European sophistication and craftsmanship.



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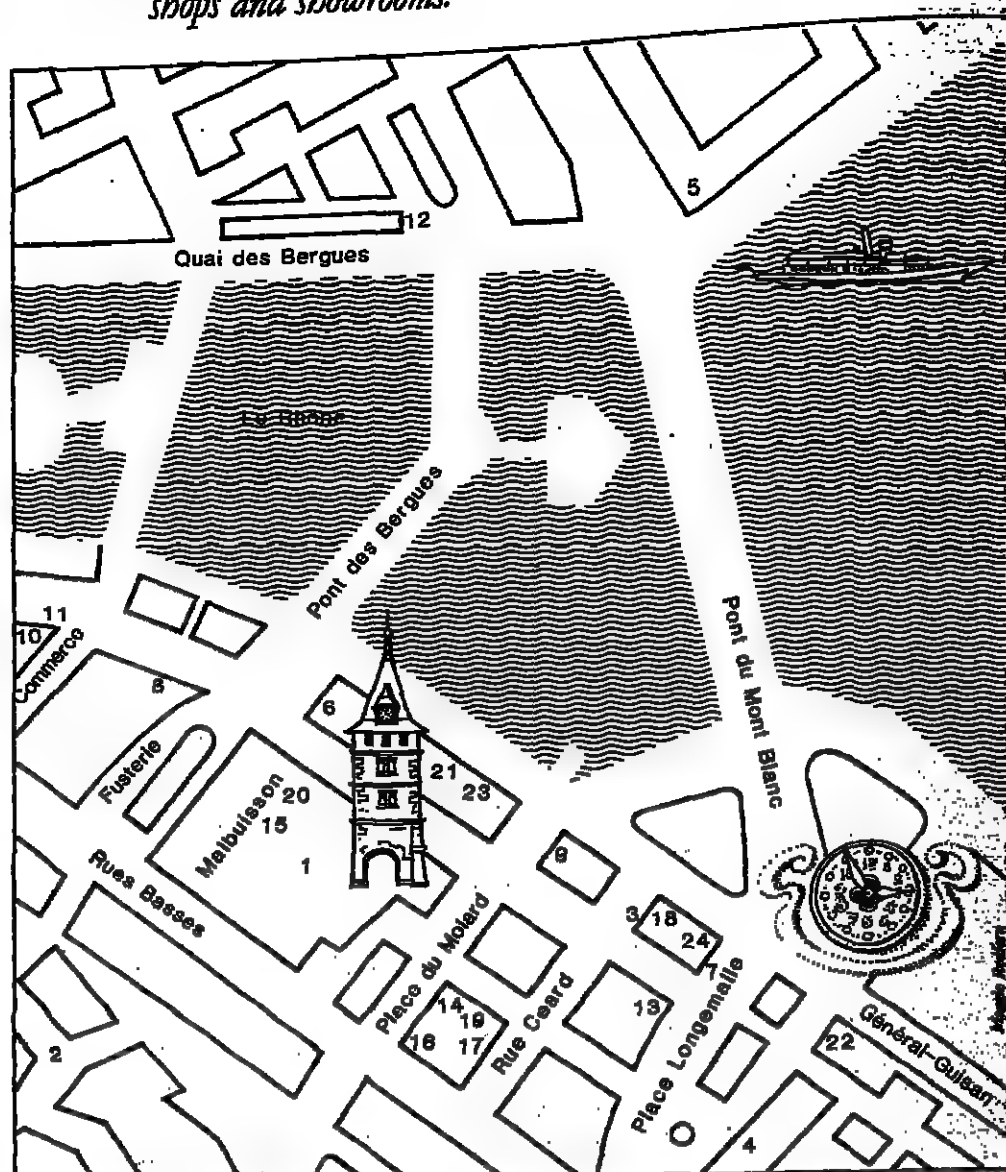
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HOTEL NOGA, HILTON
TEL. 022/33 68 15

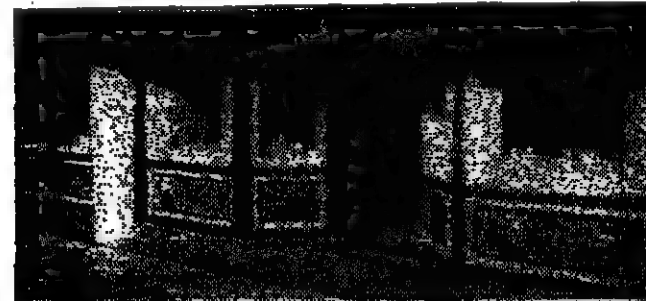
Jewelry Shopping in Geneva

Geneva boasts more jewelry stores than banks (not counting branches) — 42 on the rue du Rhône alone. That's what makes jewelry shopping in Geneva so easy. Besides, the town is free of the hustle and hassle one finds in bigger cities. Here are some of the best-known shops and showrooms.

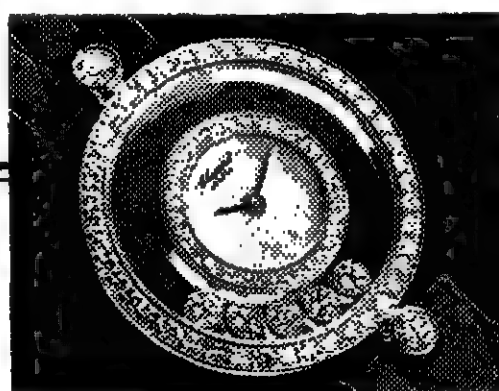
1. Adler, 42, rue du Rhône.
2. Gilbert Albert, 24, rue de la Comarce.
3. Les Ambassadeurs, 39, rue du Rhône.
4. Avakian, 1, rue de la Fontaine.
5. B&B, 1, quai du Mont-Blanc.
6. Boucheron, 23, rue du Rhône.
7. Bucherer, 45, rue du Rhône.
8. Bulgari, 30, rue du Rhône.
9. Cartier, 35, rue du Rhône.
10. Chaumet, 2, rue du Rhône.
11. Gallopin, 17, rue du Rhône.
12. Gohy Fils & Sahl, 31, quai des Bergues.
13. Benoit de Gosd, 86, rue du Rhône.
14. Gübelin, 1, place du Molard.
15. Kurzhinsky, 15, passage Malbuisson.
16. Mazina B., 9, place du Molard.
17. Moussard, 68, rue du Rhône.
18. Paré Philippe, 22, quai Général-Guisan.
19. O.J. Pexin, 68, rue du Rhône.
20. Plager, 40, rue du Rhône.
21. Poissy, 10, quai Général-Guisan.
22. Alexandre Resa, 47, rue du Rhône.
23. Van Cleef & Arpels, 12, quai Général-Guisan.
24. Harry Winston, 24, quai Général-Guisan.



Van Cleef & Arpels, pillar of Geneva jewelry since 1960. Director Yvan Le Tourneur and wife Liliane are world-renowned party-givers.



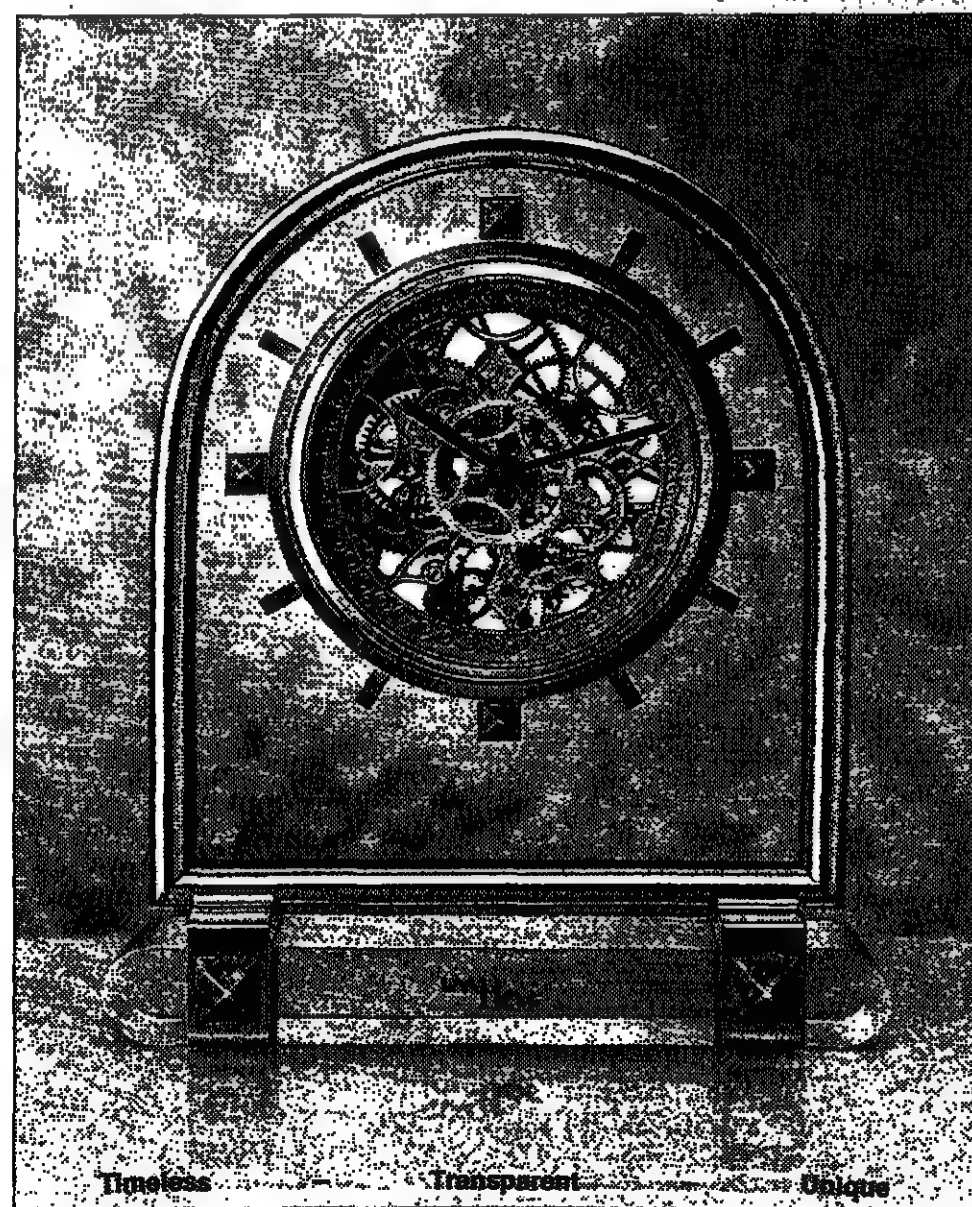
Cartier splits its Geneva presence between its exquisite fine jewelry collection and Le Must de Cartier.



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•HAPPY DIAMONDS® — the first and only fragrance available with a genuine diamond set in 18 ct. gold. Your personal collection of loose «HAPPY DIAMONDS» removed from the flask may be integrated in a watch or jewelry piece from the «HAPPY DIAMONDS» range by Chopard. — A unique concept to compliment the eternal beauty of a diamond. Available at leading jewellers worldwide.

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CRITICS' GENEVA

Geneva is a place where the art world is always in motion. The city's rich cultural heritage is reflected in its numerous museums and galleries. The Geneva Museum of Art and History, for example, is a treasure trove of Swiss and international art. The city's location on the shores of Lake Geneva adds to its charm and makes it a popular destination for art lovers.



The city's art scene is also reflected in its architecture. The Grand Hôtel, a landmark building in Geneva, is a masterpiece of Swiss architecture. Its ornate facade and grand interior make it a popular venue for art exhibitions and cultural events.

Geneva is a city of contrasts. It is a place where tradition meets modernity, where the old meets the new. The city's rich history and cultural heritage are reflected in its architecture, art, and lifestyle. Geneva is a city that is always in motion, always evolving, and always a place where the art world is always in motion.

IGANO

Has the egg... The egg is a symbol of life and rebirth. It is a symbol of the beginning of something new. The egg is a symbol of hope and optimism. It is a symbol of the future. The egg is a symbol of the world.

WASHINGTON

The inaugural exhibition... The inaugural exhibition is a celebration of the city's rich cultural heritage. It is a celebration of the city's art, architecture, and lifestyle. The inaugural exhibition is a celebration of the city's future.

هكذا من الشعر

WEEKEND

- Josephine Baker
- Gold of the Pharaohs
- Scottish Opera's 25 years

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

VIENNA

European Mannerism

■ Mannerism in European art, viewed as the source of modern art and as a phenomenon stretching from the 16th century to the 20th, is the subject of a vast exhibition installed in the Künstlerhaus until July 12. Under the title "Zauber der Medusa" (The Spell of the Medusa), a total of 600 exhibits — paintings, sculptures, tapestries, drawings, lithographs, objets d'art — have been assembled from 45 museums. Ambiguity, hidden meanings, the search for a new language of form and other characteristics of mannerism are illustrated by the work of artists ranging from Parmigianino, Giambologna, Arcimboldo and their contemporaries, to the Austrian Baroque architect Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, the Pre-Raphaelites and Aubrey Beardsley, Jugendstil art, furniture and objects, Dali, Picasso, Magritte and the Viennese Fantastic Realists.

PARIS

Photographic Treasures

■ The work and career of Hippolyte Bayard (1801-1887), perhaps the least known of the French pioneers of photography, is the subject of an exhibition opening April 9 at the Palais de Tokyo. Drawing on the archives of the Société Française de Photographie, the exhibition will include 80 photographs (this from 1842 is of Montmartre windmills), many never shown before and all made from the original negatives, documents relating to his experiments, and presentations comparing the research of Bayard with those of Niepce, Daguerre and Talbot. A concurrent exhibition, from the French Archives Photographiques, is devoted to photographs taken by Paul Nadar (son of the more celebrated photographer and caricaturist) on a two-month trip to Russia, Turkestan in 1890 organized by the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits. Besides using the familiar but bulky glass plates, Nadar also took new Eastman equipment using flexible film. He returned with hundreds of pictures, a unique record of an area that has completely changed since. ("Hippolyte Bayard: Naissance de l'Image Photographique" and "Paul Nadar in Turkestan," Palais de Tokyo, 13 Avenue du Président Wilson, April 9-May 31.)

GENEVA

New Opera by Liebermann

■ "The Forest," a new opera by Rolf Liebermann based on a play by the 19th-century Russian dramatist Alexander Ostrovsky, will have its world premiere April 8 at the Grand Théâtre, which commissioned the work together with Radio-Télévision Suisse Romande. Gilbert Delio is the stage director, William Orlandi the designer, and Jeffrey Tate will conduct a cast including Anne Howells, Helen Kwon, Jean Berlioz, Jean-Philippe Couris (replacing Ruggero Raimondi, who withdrew from the production), Gilles Cachemille and Michel Trempont. Other performances are scheduled for April 11, 13, 16, 18, 21 and 24.

LUGANO

Fabergé Fantasies

■ Six of the extravagant eggs created by the jeweler Peter Carl Fabergé for Czar Alexander III and Nicholas II to present to their wives at Easter (including the "Renaissance" egg of 1894 shown here) are among the 130 delicately crafted Fabergé objects from the Forbes Magazine Collection that will be shown at the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection in the Villa Favart from April 14 to June 7. Besides the eggs, the collection includes such articles as belt buckles, buttons, parasols and cane handles, cigarette cases and the like — all small enough to put in a pocket, which may be how many Fabergé pieces came out of Russia after the revolution. Malcolm Forbes, the magazine's publisher, acquired his first Fabergé object in 1961, and since then the collection has grown to more than 300 pieces, including 12 of the eggs (as many eggs as are owned by the Queen of England and the Kremlin combined). Forbes, an avid balloonist, is scheduled to lift off from the grounds of the Villa Favart on April 20 in a hot-air balloon shaped to resemble his most recent acquisition, the so-called "Rosebud" egg, given by Nicholas II to Alexandra in 1895.

WASHINGTON

Art by American Women

■ The inaugural exhibition of the new National Museum of Women in the Arts, entitled "American Women Artists, 1830-1930," comprises 124 paintings and sculptures by both well and lesser-known artists during that time span. The period was chosen to include a leading family of early 19th-century artists, the Peales of Philadelphia, and the first signs of abstraction in the paintings of Katherine Dreier and Agnes Pelton in the 1920s. Included are three paintings by Mary Cassatt, who exhibited with the Impressionists in Paris, and one of Georgia O'Keeffe's early works, "Spring" (1922). The show opens April 7 (which is also the official opening of the museum) and runs to June 14. Thereafter it will travel to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts (July 5-Aug. 30), the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford (Sept. 19-Nov. 15), the San Diego Museum of Art (Dec. 5-Jan. 31, 1988) and the Meadows Museum in Dallas (Feb. 20-April 17, 1988).

British Boom on Broadway

For the New York theater, the rise of London as a musical-theater capital is as sobering a specter as that of the Japanese automobile industry was for Detroit.



"Starlight Express" — advance sale \$5.6 million.



"Evita" — 1,585 performances, 1979-83.



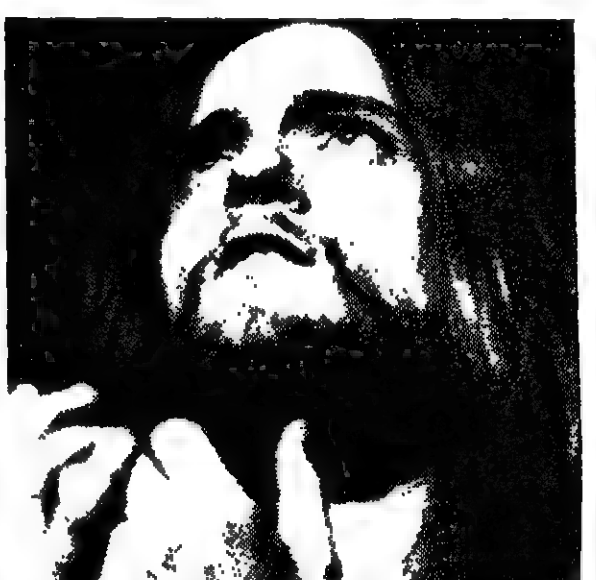
"Phantom of the Opera." — November.



"Les Misérables" — advance sale \$11.2 million.



"Cats" — nearly 2,000 performances so far.



"Jesus Christ Superstar" — 711 performances.

by Frank Rich

A New York theatergoer stricken by an inferiority complex in London could perennially take solace in the one American beachhead along the West End — the musical. For all its classical glories, London has long been dependent on New York for that levitating synthesis of song, dance, drama and performance that is Broadway's one undisputed contribution to world theater. Let's Yankee tourists queue up for the Royal Shakespeare Company or National Theater, the hungry locals packed the Drury Lane in Covent Garden to see replicas of Broadway entertainments stretching chronologically from "Oklahoma!" which spread the Rodgers-and-Hammerstein aesthetic revolution immediately after World War II, to the current "42nd Street," now in its third West End year.

The replicas weren't and aren't always of the highest New York quality — particularly after the imported American leads were succeeded by less fleet British performers in midrun — but they still tended to tower above most English competition. Now, however, the world seems to be turning upside down. New York has not produced a single hit musical of its own this season, and no further American musicals are even contemplated for production by summer. Instead of creating musicals that might be exported to the West End, Broadway is frantically mounting duplicates of London hits — some of which star dancing or singing English actors, such as Robert Lindsay and Colin Wilkinson, of the highest caliber. "Les Misérables," an English adaptation of a French spectacle, and "Me and My Girl," a retitled revival of a 1937 London favorite previously unknown to New York, are among the season's most popular productions with critics and the public.

According to the trade paper Variety, one of every three Broadway ticket-buyers in mid-March was attending one of those two shows, or two other London musical imports, Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Cats" and "Starlight Express." Of 22 attractions on Broadway, these four musicals were the only productions not reduced to dumping unsold tickets at the half-price booth. The phenomenon has spread to Off Broadway's nonprofit theaters as well: On the eve of the openings of "Les Misérables" and "Starlight," Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival, long a bastion of American theatrical chauvinism, staged the premiere of an elaborate English musical, "The Knife."

For the New York theater, the rise of London as a musical-theater capital is as sobering a specter as the awakening of the Japanese automobile industry was for Detroit. Whether it is a real cultural phenomenon or merely a passing series of coincidences is another question. One could argue that the new London musical is a triumph of merchandising and of a handful of English artists, frequently abetted by Americans, rather than a significant and lasting artistic breakthrough. Of the four London musicals currently on Broadway — and the two scheduled for next

season, "The Phantom of the Opera" and "Chess" — all but one ("Me and My Girl") rely on the composer Andrew Lloyd Webber, the director Trevor Nunn, or both. It can also be argued that when Broadway lost the independent producers who once nurtured and assembled its major musicals — starting with David Merrick — it was inevitable that shrewd English impresarios would fill the vacuum by default.

But a case can be made that English musicals have improved, in part by expanding upon the brightest Broadway innovations (as in the staging of "Les Misérables") but also by pursuing original, homegrown theatrical notions, some of which tap into the taste of a younger generation with which the New York commercial theater has lost touch.

To appreciate just how much English musicals have — and have not — changed on their way to their new status, one must see today's developments in the context of the last period when London shows were the Broadway rage. That was from roughly 1958 until 1965, when a rapid succession of West End musicals arrived in New York, usually under the Merrick aegis. Two of them, "La Plume de Ma Tante" and "Tina La Douce," were, like "Les Misérables," Anglicized Parisian works. The others included literary adaptations in the reigning American style of "My Fair Lady" ("Oliver!", "Pickwick") and the more Brechtian experiments of Joan Littlewood ("Oh, What a Lovely War") and Anthony Newley and Leslie Bricusse ("Stop the World — I Want to Get Off"). The all-English musicals of this period were often revised, cut or strenuously polished for New York, and only "Oliver!" ran as long as two seasons. The 1965 "Half a Sixpence" — a fluffy romantic vehicle for Tommy Steele remarkably similar to "Me and My Girl" — had to be revamped by the American director Gene Saks and the choreographer Anna White to satisfy the standards of a Broadway audience by then attuned to the high-flying dance-musical standards of the 1964 blockbusters, "Hello, Dolly!" and "Fiddler on the Roof."

Since then, the once-amateurish rank and file of West End musical-theater performers has grown more professional. London now has a larger supply of competent singers, dancers and pit musicians than it did five years ago. But one need merely compare the London and New York editions of "Cats" or "Me and My Girl" to see how inferior West End standards can still be.

Nor has the London theater yet produced any choreographers remotely approaching the sophistication of a Jerome Robbins, Gower Champion, Michael Bennett or Bob Fosse. Gillian Lynne, who provided the routine choreography for "Cats," was also responsible for the routine choreography of "Pickwick" two decades earlier. "Song & Dance" and "Me and My Girl," the most dance-oriented of recent English musical imports, had to spruce up their West End songs, direction and choreography for New York, much as "Half a Sixpence" did so long ago.

Even in the crucial matter of songwriting talent, the West End lags behind. The Broadway scene, however depleted, still boasts many active composers — Stephen Sondheim, Cy Coleman, Jerry Herman, Charles Strouse, John Kander and Marvin Hamlisch — while the London roster ends with only a couple of fairly obscure names following Lloyd Webber. Successful as Lloyd Webber is, his work can't yet be compared seriously with Broadway's best of any period. He's primarily a canny, melodic pastiche artist, and his music has declined sharply since he lost the lyrics of his original collaborator Tim Rice (who parted ways after "Evita") and T. S. Eliot (the unwitting lyricist of "Cats").

But it is still Lloyd Webber, more than anyone, who is responsible for the resurgence of the English musical. This may have less to do with his talent than with his ability to assimilate contemporary, mainstream pop music into his work. While Broadway's mild flirtation with rock peaked out soon after the run of "Hair," Lloyd Webber kept his eye on the bullets on Billboard's charts.

And, beginning with "Jesus Christ Superstar" in 1971, Lloyd Webber has been mindful of how that music is sold. His musicals are often born as record-industry products.

The form is so commercially viable, at least until fashion changes again, that it doesn't require Lloyd Webber to execute it. Any competent purveyor of Europop will do, and so the Swedish rock group Abba's musical wallpaper for "Chess" (with lyrics by Rice) is indistinguishable from Lloyd Webber's output.

While Broadway has composers of larger talent, it has yet to attract any who can write in this hugely marketable rock vein. Even the recent pop-music industry recruits to the writing of Broadway songs, Roger Miller ("Big River") and Rupert Holmes ("Drood"), have styles closer to the traditional Broadway sound than that of lowest-common-denominator rock.

Along with Lloyd Webber's ability to connect with mass taste, the other key to the English musical's new success is its shift in emphasis in musical staging. Unable to compete with Broadway's high-powered choreography, the English musical had to turn elsewhere for kinetic energy. The option chosen was spectacle: If the performers can't dance, why not let the scenery do so instead?

The modern pioneer in this technique was the late English set designer Sean Kenny, who re-created Victorian London in "Oliver!" with mobile constructs of suggestive wooden scaffolding, crowned by a bridge flown in from above. So influential was this inspired Kenny design of a quarter-century ago that it has surfaced with variations in many English and American productions ever since.

As Kenny's restrained "Oliver!" design persists in the designer John Napier's imaginative sets for "Nickleby" and "Les Misérables," so the Disneyland extravaganzas of Kenny's "Blitz" surface in the environmental scenery Napier has designed for "Cats" and "Starlight Express."

Still, is "Les Misérables" an indigenous English musical? Hardly. It originated in a much different form in Paris, and its principal authors, Claude-Michel Schönberg (music) and Alain Boublil (book) are Frenchmen, influenced as much by Bizet as by Kurt Weill, the Frank Loesser of "The Most Happy Fella," and, in their use of pop-opera conventions, Lloyd Webber. The show's dark, early industrial-age "Bleak House" look — from a bridge above to a trap-door entrance to the sewers below — absorbs not only "Oliver!" and the co-directors' own previous "Nickleby" but also Harold Prince productions of musicals in New York and London, including those of Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd," with its similar 19th-century characters and themes, and Lloyd Webber's "Evita."

Behind the Prince influences, one inevitably finds the staging ideas of Jerome Robbins, with whom Prince was associated as a producer before his own directorial career began. The electrifying Act I finale of "Les Misérables" — in which the full depth of the stage is used to bleed together the contrasting motivations and actions of the individual characters — recalls the staging of the "Tonight" quintet in Robbins' "West Side Story," as well as the "Hello Twelve, Hello Thirteen, Hello Love" sequence of Michael Bennett's Robbins-influenced "Chorus Line." The central image of "Les Misérables" — that of a paternal, middle-aged peasant talking to God and fleeing from an oppressive society on a revolving turntable — is that of Teyte in Robbins' "Fiddler on the Roof."

Such cinematic staging, shiver-inducing in the theater, can only be achieved by a catalytic fusion of all the musical's elements, from orchestration to lighting cues. It has nothing to do with the slavishly "American" showbiz dancing (largely up) of most English musicals — and, until "Les Misérables," it has been well beyond London's reach. There must, of course, be more productions of this quality (and more composers, directors and choreographers to create them) if the West End is to seize the franchise that Broadway has let lapse. But in "Les Misérables" the English have for once beaten the Americans at their own game by mastering the lessons taught by Broadway directors and choreographers from de Mille through Bennett in the decades since "Oklahoma!"

WEEKEND

Josephine Baker
And Balanchine

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — Legends by definition live on, and that of Josephine Baker seems more potent than ever. Everyone, it seems, knows the tale of the 19-year-old black showgirl from St. Louis, who became an overnight sensation in Paris in 1925 and who remained one of the biggest stars in international entertainment until her death in 1975. Now the same story — with its concomitant theme of outward glamour and inner angst — is told again in revealing new terms with "Chasing a Rainbow," a British television documentary to be broadcast in the United States Monday on the Arts and Entertainment cable network.

Through some astounding and newly found footage from the 1920s and '30s, we see Josephine Baker as the extraordinary dancer she really was. Even a still photograph of her in pasties suggests a forgotten aspect of her career — simply because it was taken during a number George Balanchine choreographed for her in the 1936 "Ziegfeld Follies."

The point is that Balanchine, who knew her well from their mutual Paris days, did choreograph for Baker. Curiously, there have been few connections made between Baker's own status as a dancer and the wider dance context in which she performed. More than once, the foremost avant-garde dance currents of the 1920s and '30s overlap with her own early career.

"She wasn't a dancer," That is what Adeline Hall, who was the star of "Blackbirds of 1928," says in this film. We know what she means, but it is impossible to agree. Once Baker started singing in the Casino de Paris in 1930 and evolved her image into that of a lavishly gowned star with a jeweled microphone, audiences forgot that she was a dancer first and foremost.

She wasn't a "trained" dancer — which is what one suspects Hall means. The real subtext is that Baker was the antithesis of either the typically elegant star of black musicals — personified by Florence Mills — or the chorus dancers in these shows, most of whom were lighter skinned than she was.

When Baker burst upon the stage of the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in "La Revue Nègre" in Paris in 1925, it was the highly sexual nature of her dancing with a black partner, Joe Alex, and her rubbery Charleston that became the talk of the town. The footage in this film explains why. And we can see why the explicit street dances that some of her black colleagues disdained were also embraced as art by the pundits of French aestheticism.

"La Revue Nègre" was assembled in New York by Caroline Dudley, an American who had been living in Paris and who wished to present black musical stars there. It was Rolf de Maré, then managing the Théâtre des

Champs-Élysées, who pulled into shape the separate numbers by jazz musicians, singers and dancers. The American choreographer and star was Louis Douglas, and the ostensible female star was the blues singer Maud de Forest.

De Maré is well known in dance history. A wealthy Swede, he had founded the Ballets Suedois, the avant-garde company whose collaborators included everyone from Jean Cocteau and Cole Porter to the leading new French composers and painters of the day. The recent interest in black art could be traced to the obsession of Cubist and Fauve painters with African sculpture prior to World War I. French composers like Darius Milhaud had visited Harlem, and the new jazz spirit was embodied in the ballet score he composed for de Maré — "La Création du Monde," produced by Les Ballets Suedois with famous jungle decor by Fernand Léger.

It is no accident that an avant-garde ballet impresario introduced Josephine Baker to the art capital of the world. As Raymond Cogniat, the French art critic, noted later, "La Revue Nègre" was a culmination of this interest in African art and American jazz — and yet it was also a huge novelty.

In her acrobatic duet with Alex, she was topless and festooned with feathers. Topless again, she wore her famous banana hip girdle a year later at the Folies-Bergère. Her contribution to contemporary art, Cogniat wrote, was to introduce "instinctive eroticism" — a break with the banal "bourgeois eroticism" of the day.

The commentary (the film, directed by Christopher Raiting, has narration spoken by the French-British journalist Olivier Todd) considers these images as racist. Certainly even the distinguished French dance critic André Levinson could not help but describe her movements as "simian." But he also saw Baker as the embodiment of "the black Venus that haunted Baudelaire."

The French confusion of African and American black cultures was stressed in a conversation recently with Jean-Claude Baker, once a 14-year-old bellboy in the Hotel Scribe whom Baker took under her wing in 1958. Now the owner of Chez Josephine, a restaurant on Manhattan's West 42d Street, Baker is at work on a book about the star.

Josephine started out, he says, as an eccentric dancer, the time-honored genre in American vaudeville to which Ray Bolger and others once belonged. In this context, her dance tradition is clear. Resilient, uninhibited, acrobatic, prone to improvisation and stylized in her approach to social dances, she invented herself as a dancer. She was a great mimic, taking what Baker calls the "equivalent of the break-dancing of her day, and fusing it with what she learned by watching great black vaudeville dancers. She also had comic individuality."

These were the qualities that attracted Noble Sissle and Eubie Blake when they cast



Baker in Colin's banana costume for the Folies-Bergère.

her in "Shuffle Along." It is not true that she was the first to dance the Charleston in Paris, but it is true that Paul Colin, through his posters and scenery in "La Revue Nègre," immortalized her as the symbol of the Jazz Age.

The French music halls where she continued as a star — Folies-Bergère and Casino de Paris — also featured contortionist and acrobatic dancing. Topless white women were their mainstay. It was the energy that was different in Baker's case. Later, the more she sang, the more clothes she began to wear. It was not unusual for her to be surrounded by a white male chorus in Paris.

But when Balanchine surrounded her in New York with white men in Zouave uniforms in the 1936 Ziegfeld Follies, "the whites were horrified and the blacks were insulted," Jean-Claude Baker says.

It was a show crammed with talent. Fannie Brice did her famous parody of Martha

Graham, "Rex," and her backups included Bob Hope and Eve Arden. Vincente Minnelli did the sets and costumes. Robert Alton (of future "Pal Joey" fame) did the modern dance part. Balanchine the other choreographer, Vernon Duke, a Diaghilev collaborator, the music. Baker was expected to be a star as well, and Balanchine created two numbers for her. There was no triumph — she would return to the United States only in 1951.

Levinson had lamented in Paris, upon seeing Baker in toe shoes, that she was no longer herself. Now Brooks Atkinson noted that she had retired her act (Balanchine's "Taut") until there was nothing left of it. The critic's faith "in dusky revelry" was restored when the Nicholas Brothers, still unknown tap dancers, came onstage. Too wild for her black colleagues, too tame for the whites, obviously ahead of her time — Baker had become a prisoner of her image. The irony, or tragedy, was complete.

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The Pharaohs' Gold

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Ninety miles north of Cairo in the humid region of the Nile Delta stands an impressive eminence known today as Tel San el-Hagar. It is a desolate part of the world that was until recently protected during much of the year by impassable roads. Once prosperous and fertile, it became the site of a very gradual ecological disaster when the irrigation of the delta changed and the sea encroached on the cultivated land in late Antiquity. Even farmers deserted the area until 1921 when some unlucky fellahs were forcibly removed there with their families to man an industry that never materialized. Its location in the dampness of the delta also made it relatively unpromising to archaeologists who preferred digging in the drier areas to the South where even the more vulnerable objects, cloth and papyrus for instance, were often marvelously preserved. Consequently the site had not undergone really close archaeological scrutiny until the 1930s though its isolation had protected it from grave robbers during the intervening millennia.

In antiquity, as it turned out, the Tel had been the site of a large city — Tanis — referred to by various Greek authors and mentioned, several times, in the Bible. The high point of its prosperity ranged from 1000 to 656 B.C., a period now rather disparagingly referred to, at least by French scholars, as "the Third Intermediate Period" because, while Tanis was no doubt prosperous, Egypt itself was then weak and divided.

Archaeologists who began working seriously on Tanis in the 1930s found the desolate site marked by a strange disorder. The central area of the Tel where the temples had once stood was densely littered with fragments of obelisks, huge mutilated figures and broken columns. The explanation of this was simple enough: many of the temples all over Egypt had been used as quarries at the end of the pagan era and most of the limestone of these buildings had then been carted off to the lime kilns. Only the harder varieties of stone remained in place, though even some of these were occasionally put to unexpected uses as doorsteps or millwheels.

This reuse of old stones was frequent enough in ancient Egypt too and could sometimes mislead even the archaeologists. Thus, numerous monumental sculptures were found in Tanis itself bearing the cartouches of the great Ramses II although he had lived in the thirteenth century B.C. and was in no way connected with that city. When the French archaeologist Pierre Montet began working there in 1929, he was at first inclined to believe that he had unearthed quite another lost city known to have been founded by this monarch. As it turned out, these monumental figures had been brought in from other sites by pharaohs of a later dynasty and the old inscriptions with Ramses' name had, at one time, been conveniently concealed inside the masonry.

After 10 years of digging, Montet ultimately came across several royal tombs in the late 1930s and early 1940s and found them to contain a large trove of precious or significant objects which, while they are not of the best period of Egyptian art, are still, much of the time, of considerable beauty and interest.

These finds were handed over to the Cairo museum or, in many cases, offered to the French state. The show now at the Grand Palais includes more than 100 items that have either been looted by Cairo (53 items, mostly small) or brought in from the Louvre



Osoron II as Osiris (detail from Triad of Osoron II).

to give a fuller picture of the Tanite period. One relatively recent item, a portrait bust showing a strong Roman influence and depicting the governor of Tanis under the last Ptolemies (first century B.C.), stands assembled here for the first time. The head has been in the Cairo museum for more than 120 years; the bust found by Montet in the 1930s now belongs to the Louvre. Some of the finest jewels in the show actually belong to the Louvre, among them the delicious bronze figure of little Princess Karomama that was originally acquired by Jean-François Champollion in 1829.

The jewelry, in particular, is well displayed and both superb and abundant. One monarch, for instance, was buried with eight kilos of gold on his person. Preserved intact in the royal tombs, these finds represent with the exception of the Tutankhamen treasure — the only homogeneous collection of Egyptian jewelry in existence today. Some of the jewels, like the gold and lapis-lazuli bracelet with the "magic eye" found in the tomb of Sheshonk II, were in fact family heirlooms dating from an earlier period. But the charming gold figure representing Osoron II, his wife and son in the guise of Osiris, Isis and their son Horus is an original creation of the period. As for the inscription describing the monarch as "king of upper and lower Egypt," it merely expresses a fiction of protocol. There were, in those times of division, several kings making such claims, all of them attempting to uphold the appearance of the union of the two kingdoms which, according to the consensus of the day, ensured the power and prosperity of the country.

The trove at Tanis yielded the largest collection of golden funeral masks ever to have been found in Egypt. The one that is featured in this exhibition belonged to the mummy of young king Psusennes who died around 1000 B.C. and which, while not as delicate in craft as that of Tutankhamen, is nonetheless a handsome piece and, because of its sheer size, rather the star of the present show.

"Tanis, for the pharaohs," Grand Palais, Paris, Sept. 20 to July 20; then at the Centre de la Vieille Charité, Marseille, from Sept. 19 to Nov. 30.

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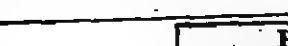
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Death
And Life
Struggle

by Mark...

PARIS — "La Shoah" (the Holocaust) is a book that would have been published in England...

Where Marjane's heroism...

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BELGIUM

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Death
And Life
Struggles

by Mark Hunter

PARIS — "La Storia" is not quite the film the director Luigi Comencini hoped it would be: a portrait of suffering at the bottom of Italian society in the crisis of war and fascism, drawn from the novel by Elsa Morante that was published in English as "History: A Novel."

Where Morante's heroine, whose rape by a German soldier gives her a second, fatally weak child and another reason to hide her Jewish lineage, was ugly, Comencini's heroine is Claudia Cardinale. She cannot help looking beautiful, even with makeup that emphasizes the lines on her 47-year-old face. Cardinale's glamour shifts the film's center and its context. She is no longer just someone in the wrong place and time, but has been "chosen," as Comencini commented, and instead of living on the margin of society, she is in some falling middle class.

The narrative, and much of the dialogue, is drawn directly from Morante. Ida, whose mother, we learn in a flashback, saved her from a Nazi camp, finds in the offspring of her rape a love object to replace her older son Nino, played by the touchingly enthusiastic Antonio Debi Schiavi, who joins the Fascist army to see the world. ("I'm going to Russia!" he shouts joyfully at one point.)

The new child, Giuseppe (Andrea Spada) is small and weak. "He won't live long, poor thing," says an old woman. Ida's struggle will be to keep him alive, through aerial bombardment of their neighborhood, partisan battles later in the war, and in the underclass of a shattered society after Mussolini's defeat. But she cannot succeed. Though her beloved innocent walks through all danger, epilepsy, aggravated by his growing horror at the events around him, destroys him.

Not one of the male principals survives — nor anyone attached to them, including Bella, the dog Nino leaves Giuseppe (as the child calls himself) as a guardian-companion. Nino abandons the Fascist cause and becomes a partisan, a skilled and happy warrior, just as he develops after the war into an ostentatious black marketeer. "Take these cigarettes," he tells his mother, "they're better than dollars."

His colleague from partisan days, Carlo David (Lambert Wilson), whom we first meet as a refugee from a Fascist prison, violates his pure anarchist principles by joining Nino's band, and more gravely by kicking a wounded German soldier to death. He can never forget his crime. And on the murder of a woman he meets after the war by her enraged pimp, he descends into a madness of self-hatred, from which he reveals news Ida has guarded from Giuseppe. It is Morante's



Claudia Cardinale and Andrea Spada in "La Storia."

death at the hands of American military police. "Why are you crying?" asks Ida when the child comes home. "You know!" he accuses.

What Ida knows, and Giuseppe discovers, is the core of the film. She cannot protect him from the monstrosity that reality has become. And Spada, under Comencini's extraordinary direction, takes us through that horrific awakening. In one sequence of scenes, he wanders past a newsstand on the street, and stares at a photograph of the carnage of a concentration camp. Returning home, he sees the same journal on the kitchen table. Ida notices what he is doing, and urges the child, "Let's tear it up." Later at school, a teacher asks Giuseppe to draw the ocean. He puts down his blue crayon, picks up the red, and furiously scribbles over the paper, then rips it to pieces, like the newspaper. When the teacher intervenes, he attacks her. The violence has entered him, and he is helpless against it.

In its overall effect, the movie is a throwback to an earlier age of cinema, when directors like King Vidor had no qualms about opening their audience's tear ducts. There's something familiar, if not comforting, about the way this film makes one weep. It took courage and a sure hand to make "La Storia," and that's what holds the viewer's attention through it.

If the Soviet refusal to release Giesl Panfilov's 1979 film, "Tema" ("The Theme," showing here as "Le Theme"), until this year has a positive side, it's that the work thereby shows its irreducible freshness. This story of a mediocre playwright whose undesired fame nauseates him could be placed alongside other studies of men at midlife (Jack Lemmon has made a virtual career of such movies since "Save the Tiger" won him an Oscar in 1973). The comparison is illuminating. Panfilov not only avoids the twin clichés of black comedy and bathos, he magnetizes his less-than-lame, so that other people's struggles cling around the ludicrous egotism of his own. This film, which won the Golden Bear for best film at the recent Berlin Film Festival, establishes a standard for its genre.

Kim Yesenin (the unswervingly excellent Mikhail Ulyanov) is driving a novelist friend and his worshipful mistress Svetlana (the lip-smacking Natalia Solonova) to the stark winter countryside where he hopes to find a theme for a hack play about Prince Igor. But even before arriving he shows that he is a spoiled brat. Nor is he above using his connections to bully a traffic cop who stops him for making an illegal turn. Leaving his companions (and a hefty pile of luggage) at the home of his admirer and mother-figure, Maria Alexandrovna (Yevgenya Nezhayeva), Yesenin goes off to pour and telephone his ex-wife, who tells him that his son has dropped out of the state screenwriters' academy to join a rock band. The people who know this man best know he's a phony, and he can't hide it from himself any longer.

That does not stop him from pursuing Sasha, played with extraordinary precision and range by Inna Churikova, the director's wife and frequent collaborator.

One doesn't know, to Ulyanov's credit, if Yesenin really sees in Sasha the solution to his crisis, or merely a higher grade of pleasure than Svetlana affords.

The personal crises of Panfilov's characters bear a political meaning in the broad sense of the term. In the film's climactic scene, Yesenin, who has surreptitiously entered Sasha's apartment in her absence, covers hidden in her kitchen as she says farewell to her lover, the local gravedigger (and a failed, bitter writer), who is emigrating to Israel. When the lover declares that he must emigrate because "everything is a lie here," Sasha demands, "You won't lie there?" The problem isn't this system or another, according to Panfilov and Alexander Chernivsky's script, but the hypocrisy of its members, from bottom to top.

That this film, like the equally masterful "Moi Drug Ivan Lapshin" (My Friend Ivan Lapshin), had to wait for the current glasnost conditions to be shown makes one wonder what else might be sitting in the closets of the Mosfilm studios.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

Scottish Opera's Quarter Century

by Andrew Clark

GLASGOW — On June 5, 1962, the curtain opened on a performance of Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" in the King's Theatre here: it was the birth of the Scottish Opera. The company has chosen the same work as the centerpiece of its 25th anniversary celebrations this year, culminating with a Silver Jubilee performance on June 5. Far from highlighting the links with that auspicious debut, however, the occasion is likely to pinpoint the transformation the company has undergone since its first season.

Operating at first on a part-time basis, Scottish Opera quickly established a reputation as an infant prodigy, due to its enterprising repertoire and choice of singers. By the time it moved to a permanent home in the Theatre Royal in 1975, it had given 800 performances of more than 50 operas, ranging from Verdi's "Otello" and Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" to Benjamin Britten's chamber operas and Hans Werner Henze's "Elegy for Young Lovers." Foreign tours and appearances at the Edinburgh Festival established the company as a force to be reckoned with internationally, and the people of Scotland — who had previously made do with productions by amateur forces and the occasional touring group — found they had a high-quality link with European operatic culture right on their doorstep. Scottish Opera was quickly being hailed as one of the success stories in the explosion of state-subsidized performing arts companies in postwar Britain.

But the company's rapid development and growing commitments exacted a price. In the late 1970s and early 1980s it ran into problems of management and finance, which took a heavy toll on artistic standards and morale. To ensure the company's survival, the British government eventually had to wipe off debts of more than £1 million (\$1.6 million at the current rate).

The Scottish Opera weathered that storm, but lost its innocence and much of its distinctive identity in the process. It now has to work harder for its successes, and badly needs stability in its artistic and administrative management, where the number of changes in the last three years has been unsettling. It is still treading a financial tightrope, partly because of the inflexible attitude of the Scottish Arts Council, which has not kept the £3 million government subsidy rising at the rate of inflation. That accounts for 67 percent of turnover, a figure that is unlikely to rise under the self-help policies for the arts that the Thatcher government has espoused.

The level of sponsorship — now at about 9 percent — has grown dramatically in recent years, but it will never match the level of private support for opera in the United States, due to less favorable tax rules in Britain. Although there are 250 employees, the company has dropped all principal singers from the salaries and islands giving performances with piano accompaniment. The current offering of this much-praised small group is Verdi's "Macbeth."



Kathryn Harries and Norman Bailey in "The Flying Dutchman."

The main company, which regularly ventures out of Glasgow to give short seasons in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and the larger English regional centers, stages nine productions each year in the 1,550-seat Theatre Royal, a beautifully proportioned and decorated theater built in 1867.

Apart from Puccini's music, the only link between the company's first night and its 15th anniversary production will be Sir Alexander Gibson, the conductor who founded Scottish Opera almost single-handed after raising £2,750 from friends and well-wishers to finance the first season. Gibson has been adopting an increasingly low profile, and

often gives the impression of having exhausted his earlier reserves of inspiration and motivation. But his unstinting service to his home country has had an incalculable effect on the growth of musical life here, and his decision to bow out as the company's guiding force at the end of this season marks the end of an era.

His successor as music director will be the American conductor John Mauceri, whose initial task will be to improve orchestral standards, assemble a stable production team and revitalize the company spirit. Mauceri conducts the new staging of Britten's "Billy Budd," opening on May 21, and his choice of repertoire for next season, ranging from Verdi's "Aida" to Berg's "Lulu," looks promising.

The two most recent productions — Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman" and Janacek's "From the House of the Dead" — show the company in a flattering light. John Cox's staging of the Wagner opera, sung in German, is handicapped by irrelevant and unnecessarily complex references to the technology of the industrial revolution, at the time of the work's composition; but his choreography of the chorus and well-defined direction of the principals show an experienced hand at work, resulting in a gripping example of operatic teamwork, and drawing the eye beyond the immediate surroundings to the wider symbolism.

The cast is a typical mixture of youth and experience. Kathryn Harries as Senta shows much dramatic potential, but her weighty soprano is compromised by technical shortcomings in exposed passages. The Dutchman is sung with immense authority by Norman Bailey, whose long association with the role has equipped him to project the character's mystery and dignity, and whose voice has retained its warmth if not its strength. The orchestral playing is scrappy, especially in the overture, but is partly redeemed by Gibson's sense of forward momentum.

"From the House of the Dead," an almost cinematic sequence of canons and narratives from Russian prison life, provides a triumphant conclusion to the cycle of Janacek operas that Scottish Opera has shared with the Welsh National Opera. It is not exactly box-office repertoire for Glasgow — but this brilliant English-language staging by David Pountney, the company's former director of productions, surmounts the work's difficulties with an acute eye for its grim contemporary relevance and an insight into the "divine spark" Janacek saw in every creature. The performance, lasting two hours without an intermission, sweeps past with the help of Pountney's detailed ensemble work and Richard Armstrong's excellent coordination of orchestral forces.

Scottish Opera gives "The Flying Dutchman," "From the House of the Dead" and "The Marriage of Figaro" at the New Theatre, Newcastle, April 7-11. "Madama Butterfly," staged by Nuria Espert and designed by Ezio Frigerio, opens at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, on April 28.

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

BRUSSELS

●Fondation pour l'Architecture (tel: 649.02.59).
— To May 9: Mallet Stevens, 1896-1945: 200 architectural models and drawings, furniture and decorative objects.

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGE

●Fitzwilliam Museum.
— To May 3: The Private Vegas displays the full range of Degas' work: over 100 drawings, paintings, sculptures, posters and prints from museums throughout Europe and the U.S.

LONDON

●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To April 26: Russian Style 1700-1920: Court and Country Dress from the Hermitage. 120 costumes and fashion accessories, including Imperial wardrobes, from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.

— To Apr. 20: 200 paintings, drawings and illustrations by Ilya Glazunov, called Russia's most popular contemporary artist.

●Hayward Gallery (tel: 728.57.08).
— To June 7: Le Corbusier: Architect of the Century, includes models of Le Corbusier's major buildings and projects, photographs, working drawings, paintings, sculpture, tapestries, enameled and furniture.

●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.98.52).
— To June 21: From Byzantium to El Greco: Icons and Frescoes from Greece.

— To April 5: British Art in the Twentieth Century traces the development of the British art beginning in 1910 with the first exhibition of Post-impressionist paintings in England and includes works by Bloomsbury artists, the Vorticists, Henry Moore, Francis Bacon, Ben Nicholson and Anthony Caro.

— To June: British and American

Pop Art: prints from the Tate's collection, including works by Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, David Hockney, Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, and Andy Warhol.

FRANCE

PARIS:
●Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).
— To May 3: The Human Form: 341 engravings by Rembrandt from the Bibliothèque Nationale's collection.

●Espace Photographique (tel: 42.86.87.89).
— To May 3: Weegae, New York 1935-1960. A retrospective of the celebrated New York photographer Arthur Fellig.

●Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.60.34.57).
— To May 10: Matisse: Rhythm and Line: 400 drawings, prints and book designs by Matisse from museums and collections in France and abroad.

— To May 3: Istanbul, Illuminating the City, focuses on five centuries of Ottoman architecture and includes drawings, photographs, and architectural models.

●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To May 25: Le troisième oeil de Jacques-Henri Lartigue: photographs, 1902-1928.

●Musée Carnavalet (tel: 42.72.21.13).
— To Apr. 26: A Century of Parisian Life: 500 engravings and photographs of Paris from 1843-1944.

●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To May 10: Retrospective of the work of Dutch painter Cesar Domela.

●Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
— To May 17: Northern Light: 170 works by Scandinavian artists, 1885-1905.

GERMANY

BONN:
●Kunstmuseum.

— To May 10: August Macke (1887-1914): a retrospective comprising 300 drawings, watercolors and paintings, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the artist's birth.

BERLIN:
●Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
— To May 17: Hans Arp (1886-1966): sculpture and graphic art, with text by the artist.

●Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.6).
— To May 28: 750 Years of Urban Development in Berlin.

●Staatliche Kunsthalle (tel: 261.70.67).
— To Apr. 15: George Grosz: the Berlin Years, Otto Dix: Paintings, watercolors and drawings.

DUSSELDORF:
●Kunsthalle.
— To Apr. 20: Joan Miró's paintings — Surrealist, 1930s, and post-war era works — are featured in this first retrospective of his work since the artist's death in 1983.

STUTTGART:
●Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
— To May 31: The first comprehensive exhibition of the drawings and sculpture of Johann Heinrich Dannecker (1758-1841).

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
— To June 30: The Collections of the 20th Century: works by Italian artists 1915-1945.

●Palazzo Strozzi.
— To May 4: Entitled 17th century Florence, the exhibition brings together over 500 works (paintings, drawings, sculpture and engravings) by 63 artists of the Florentine school.

MILAN:
●Pinacoteca di Brera.
— To May 10: 47 Impressionist paintings on loan from American museums.

ROME:
●Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51).
— To Apr. 12: Retrospective of

the work of Domenico Gnoli: 80 paintings, 120 sketches, sculptures and engravings from museums and private collections.

VENICE:
●Palazzo Grassi (tel: 710.711).
— To May 31: Ettore Arimboldo: 16 paintings by the Lombard artist Giuseppe Arimboldo (1527-1593) with 300 similar artist, cubist and fantasy portraits by later artists.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
— To April 12: A retrospective of Bauhaus artist Oskar Schlemmer (1888-1943) which features examples of the artist's paintings, sculpture, drawings, theatrical set design and costumes.

●Van Gogh Museum (tel: 020.76.48.81).
— To April 12: Paintings and photographs by the Swedish dramatist August Strindberg.

— To May 30: Works by Delacroix, Millet, Courbet and Impressionists among 30 19th-century French paintings on loan from the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art in New York.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH:
●National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To Apr. 27: Portrait engravings by Robert Nanteuil (1623-1678), engraver to the court of Louis XIV.

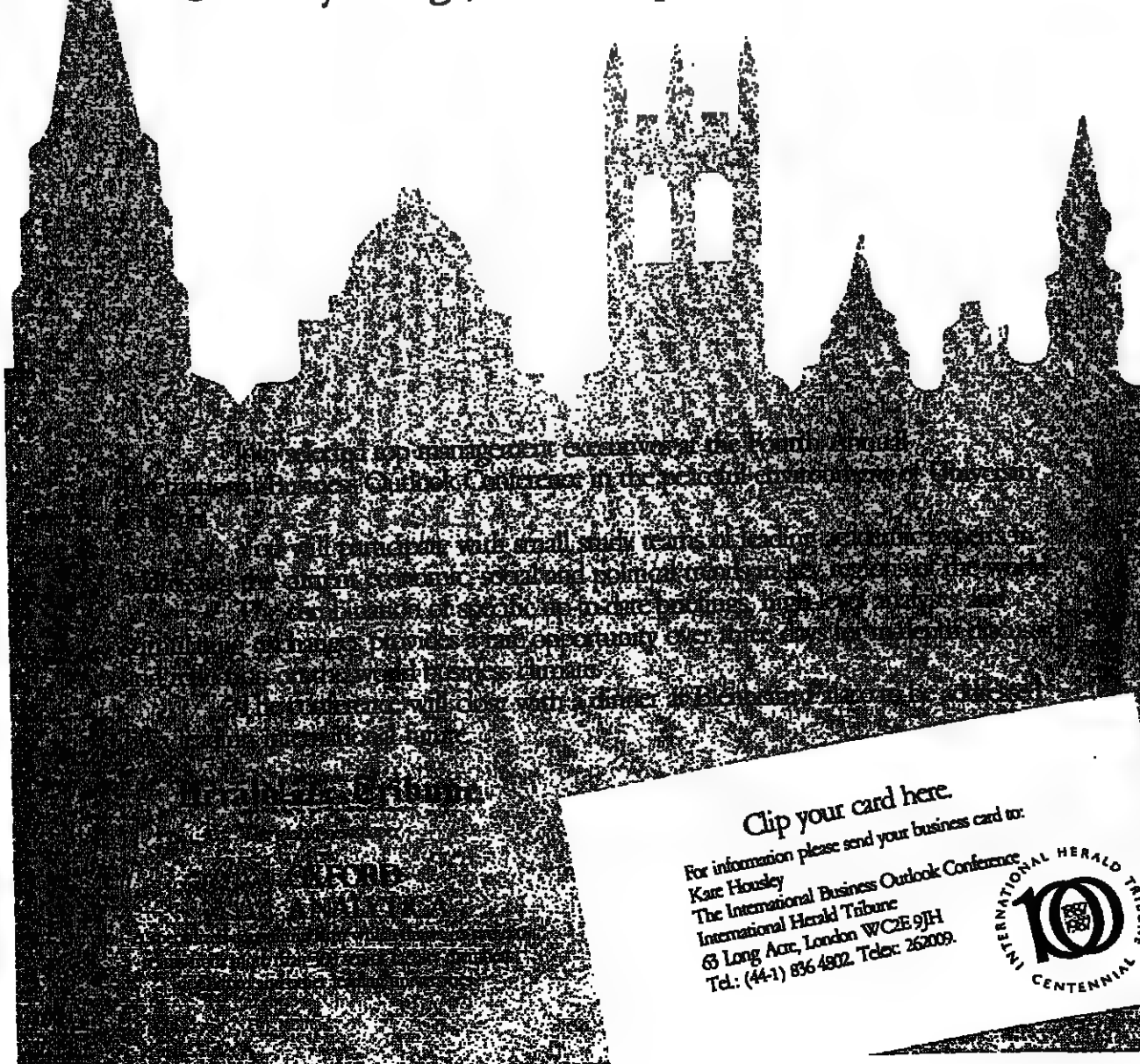
SPAIN

MADRID:
●Centro de Arte Reina Sofia.
— To Apr. 10: Touring retrospective exhibition, organized by the Museum of Modern Art in New York, of the graphic work of Jasper Johns.

— To June 7: Retrospective comprising 200 works by the Mexican painter Diego Rivera (1886-1957).

An Invitation
to Oxford.

The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica
present a special conference on
The International Business Outlook
University College, Oxford, September 16-19, 1987.

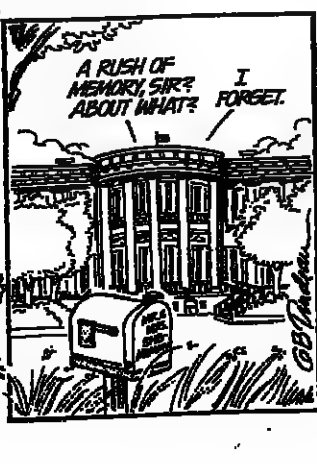


Clip your card here.

For information please send your business card to:
Kore Housley
The International Business Outlook Conference
International Herald Tribune
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH
Tel: (44-1) 836 4802 Telex: 262009



DOONESBURY



NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Prev.	Chg.
Revere	25.48	25.48	25.48	0
IBM	227.75	227.75	227.75	0
Amgen	227.75	227.75	227.75	0
Amgen	227.75	227.75	227.75	0
Amgen	227.75	227.75	227.75	0
Amgen	227.75	227.75	227.75	0
Amgen	227.75	227.75	227.75	0
Amgen	227.75	227.75	227.75	0
Amgen	227.75	227.75	227.75	0
Amgen	227.75	227.75	227.75	0

Market Sales				
NYSE	Amex	OTC	Pre-Open	Post-Open
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
High	Low	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000

AMEX Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	High
Advanced	227.75	0	1,420,000	227.75
Declined	227.75	0	1,420,000	227.75
Unchanged	227.75	0	1,420,000	227.75
New High	227.75	0	1,420,000	227.75
New Low	227.75	0	1,420,000	227.75

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Prev.	Chg.
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000
14,280,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 5, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some other items elsewhere in the Business section are from the previous day's trading.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 4.55 points at 2,320.60, after rising 11.36 points on Wednesday.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index gained 0.71 to 166.75.

Volume for the day totaled about 184 million shares, almost unchanged from 183 million on Wednesday.

Larry Wachtel, market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., noted that Thursday's trading pattern reversed that of Wednesday, when the market opened weak and then strengthened.

"We need to focus on the fact that this market needs some time" to consolidate after major U.S. banks raised their prime lending rates Wednesday to 7.75 percent, Mr. Wachtel said.

"Because the prime-rate news was not catastrophic for the market, there was the sense that everything was O.K. But the market is tired and it needs some tender loving care."

Mr. Wachtel predicted "a couple of weeks of backing and filling" as the market makes "so-called technical" adjustments.

Jack Baker, head of equity block trading at Shearson-Lehman Brothers Inc., said the market followed through nicely from Wednesday's gains.

"We saw some reasonably good buying this morning, fueled by institutions but with some

NYSE Higher in Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange firmed Thursday in active trading, despite pressures on computer market-leader International Business Machines and financial giant American Express that dampened earlier gains.

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"We saw some reasonably good buying this morning, fueled by institutions but with some

individual participation," Mr. Baker said. "It looks like the Japanese trade war was a false alarm, and the market's confidence has returned since Monday."

IBM was under pressure from investors who were disappointed by news that its new line of products introduced Thursday will not be shipped until 1988. IBM also was the subject of a negative assessment by a Morgan Stanley & Co. analyst. At 1 P.M., IBM was down 3 to 149.84.

"It kind of put a little cramp in the investment community, in terms of when they will be shipping the new line," Mr. Baker said. "Everybody thought it would be sooner rather than later. A lot can happen between now [and the spring of 1988]."

Alan Ackerman, senior vice president with Gruntal & Co., said investors are beginning to perceive that stocks are a good value despite "a lot of volatility."

"Money is still finding its way into the market because equities are cheap," Mr. Ackerman said. "The interest rate move yesterday has not been substantive enough to dent the market's optimism."

Revelon Group was the most active NYSE-listed issue at 1 P.M., up 14 to 20.94. Ronald Perelman, whose MacAndrews & Forbes Group also owns a 32 percent of Revelon Group's stock, Wednesday launched an \$18.50-a-share tender offer for the rest of the company.

Schlumberger followed, up 1 1/4 to 42 1/4, following resumption of trading after a delay on the opening because of an order imbalance reportedly due to an analyst's favorable recommendation.

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 229.55 230.29 229.55 229.55 +4.55

Transp. 229.55 230.29 229.55 229.55 +4.55

Comp. 229.55 230.29 229.55 229.55 +4.55

Standard & Poor's Index

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 229.55 230.29 229.55 229.55 +4.55

Transp. 229.55 230.29 229.55 229.55 +4.55

Comp. 229.55 230.29 229.55 229.55 +4.55

Previous NASDAQ Diary

Class Prev. Chg. Vol. High

Advanced 227.75 0 1,420,000 227.75

Declined 227.75 0 1,420,000 227.75

Unchanged 227.75 0 1,420,000 227.75

New High 227.75 0 1,420,000 227.75

New Low 227.75 0 1,420,000 227.75

AMEX Stock Index

High Prev. Close Today

22.44 22.44 22.44 22.44

22.44 22.44 22.44 22.44

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U.S. Broker Returns

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Flick Group Sale Buys Deutsche Bank Profits

By Ferdinand Proczman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG's operating profit surged to record levels in 1986 with the aid of proceeds from the public sale of the former Flick industrial group, but an encore is unlikely in 1987, bank officials said.

In the first two months of 1987, business has slowed significantly, Deutsche Bank's managing board co-spokesman, F. Wilhelm Christians, said at the company's annual meeting Wednesday.

He blamed declining credit business and continued pressure on the bank's interest margin — the difference between interest earned and paid — and a sharp drop in commission earnings.

Mr. Christians said group operating profit rose 25 percent in 1986 from the previous year. Parent bank operating profit was up 35 percent.

Like most West German banks, Deutsche Bank does not release op-

erating profit figures. Operating profit consists of earnings from lending, commission and fee income and profit from trading on the bank's own account.

Banking analysts estimated Deutsche Bank's group operating profit at about 7.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.2 billion), and parent bank operating profit at about 5 billion DM.

Deutsche Bank reported earlier this week that it would pay a dividend of 12 DM a share for 1986, unchanged from 1985, but would add a 5 DM a share bonus to reflect exceptional earnings gains from the Flick transaction.

Mr. Christians said Deutsche Bank's group partial operating profit rose 29 percent, to 3.78 billion DM in 1986, from 2.92 billion DM in 1985.

Partial operating profit excludes earnings from own-account trading in securities and foreign exchange and includes spending on plant and personnel.

Calculated without the Flick sale profits, Mr. Christians said, Deutsche Bank's group operating profit was up 4.5 percent, while parent company operating profit rose 7 percent.

Deutsche Bank bought the Flick group from Friedrich Karl Flick for 5 billion DM in early 1986. The bank then combined the industrial core companies into a publicly held company, Feldmühle Nobel AG, and issued shares. That sale brought in about 7.5 billion DM, analysts believe, with Deutsche Bank's profit estimated at more than 1 billion DM.

The bank's other managing board co-spokesman, Alfred Herrhausen, said Deutsche Bank has agreed to take over the 25-percent stake in Deutsche Bank (Asia) AG, that is currently held by Creditanstalt Bankverein AG, Austria's largest commercial bank. He did not disclose details of the agreement.

Profits Are Down 74% At WestLB Subsidiary

DUSSELDORF — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said its wholly owned Luxembourg subsidiary, WestLB International SA, posted a 74 percent decline in 1986 net profit to 12.6 million Deutsche marks (\$6.9 million) from 48.5 million a year earlier.

WestLB International will pay a 12.5 million DM dividend to WestLB, down from 47.7 million a year earlier.

Honda, in Shift, to Export to Japan

By James Risen

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Nearly five years after it became the first Japanese automaker to produce cars in the United States, Honda Motor Co. is now on the verge of becoming the first to reverse the tide and export American-built cars to Japan.

The company, which last year surpassed Toyota Motor Corp. to become the top-selling Japanese car company in the United States, plans to export cars from its Marysville, Ohio, assembly complex back to Japan within the next two to three years if the exchange rate between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar stabilizes in its current trading range, Honda executives said.

Honda's plan seems to be one of the most dramatic examples to date of how the enormous increase in the value of the yen versus the dollar is starting to affect trade between the two nations. The yen has risen more than 60 percent in value against the dollar since September 1985, making Japanese products more expensive in world markets.

As a result, the cost advantage the Japanese have long enjoyed over American automakers has been all but eliminated, said Tetsuo Chino, president of American Honda Motor Co., Honda's North American sales arm.

Now, Mr. Chino says, Honda can produce cars just as cheaply in Ohio as in Japan.

As a result, Honda executives — convinced that the quality of their American-built cars is up to Japanese standards — are close to approving a plan under which a new generation of large, upscale passenger cars would be built in the United States for sale in America, Japan and other overseas markets.

Honda is apparently not the only Japanese company studying

The cost advantage that the Japanese have long enjoyed over U.S. automakers has been all but eliminated.

the possibility of exporting cars from America. Mazda Motor Corp., which plans to begin producing a new version of its 626 midsize sedan in a Michigan assembly plant next fall, is also reportedly considering a plan to export 626s back to Japan. "It is one of many options under study," a Mazda spokesman acknowledged.

Mr. Chino said that since the United States would be the primary market for such a large model, it would be more eco-

nomical to build it there than in Japan, where Honda is suffering from a shortage of production capacity.

"Now, Marysville's competitiveness versus our Japanese plants is increasing, because of the appreciation of the yen, and because production levels there have risen to the point where we now have a more efficient, more productive operation," Mr. Chino said.

Mr. Chino declined to say how many cars it might export each year to Japan or identify which cars were under study. But Honda seems to be focusing on the next generation of its high-priced Acura Legend luxury car, since it is a large model primarily designed for the American market.

Japan won't be the first export market for Honda's U.S.-built products. The company already exports American-made motorcycles and lawn mowers around the world, and now is shipping 2,000 Ohio-built Accords annually to Taiwan, which prohibits car imports from Japan.

Although Honda executives cautioned that the Japanese export project could be canceled if the U.S. dollar stages a recovery against the yen, the plan still seems to symbolize a major breakthrough in America's ability to compete with Japan at a time when trade friction between the two nations is reaching new heights.

Perelman Group Opens Bid For Remainder of Revlon

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Revlon Group Inc.'s major stockholder has begun a drive to take over the rest of the cosmetics giant and turn it into a private company in an acquisition valued at about \$721.5 million.

The \$18.50-a-share tender offer began Wednesday by MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings Inc. was not a surprise. The private holding company, led by Ronald O. Perelman, who also is Revlon's chairman, said a month ago it might make an offer at that price.

Wall Street, however, indicated that it expected Mr. Perelman to raise the bid. Revlon's common stock rose 37.5 cents a share to \$19.25 — or 75 cents higher than MacAndrews & Forbes' proposal — in trading Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange.

MacAndrews & Forbes already

controls about 16.2 million, or 29 percent, of Revlon's 55.2 million common shares and equivalents outstanding.

The cost of acquiring the remaining 39 million shares would be \$731.5 million.

MacAndrews & Forbes said its tender offer would expire April 28 unless extended, and was subject to a minimum of 28.5 million shares being tendered.

Mr. Perelman became chairman of Revlon in late 1985 after Pantry Pride Inc., a supermarket operator controlled by MacAndrews & Forbes, acquired Revlon Inc. for \$1.83 billion. The newly merged company was renamed Revlon Group.

The documents also showed that Revlon lost \$10.3 million in the fourth quarter of 1986 on revenue of \$428 million, mainly because of a \$61 million loss from discontinued operations.

CGE of France Says Earnings Rose 46% in '86

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Compagnie Générale d'Electricité of France, due to be denationalized soon, reported Thursday that consolidated earnings rose 46 percent last year, to 1.72 billion francs (\$282.4 million), compared with 1.18 billion in 1985.

Revenues increased 3 percent, to 80.9 billion francs, from 78.55 billion in 1985.

CGE said that the results of the European subsidiaries of ITT Corp., which it purchased in December, were not included.

Profit of the parent company was 882 million francs, up 113 percent from 1985. The increase resulted mainly from the sale of shares.

The company is scheduled to be denationalized in May.

Commerzbank Plans to Set Up N.Y. Bank Unit

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Commerzbank AG, West Germany's third-largest commercial bank, plans to expand its investment banking operations in New York during 1987 by withdrawing from a joint venture with Credit Lyonnais and opening its own investment bank.

Commerzbank's managing board chairman, Walter Seipp, said Wednesday that the plans are still in the formative stage, but indicated Commerzbank would rather establish its own investment bank in New York than acquire an existing one.

Commerzbank is currently represented in New York by investment banking through Euro-Partners Securities Corp., in which it holds a 40-percent stake. Credit Lyonnais holds another 40 percent stake, while the remaining 20 percent is split among several partners.

"We believe in the long run that we must be represented in the U.S. with our own investment bank," Mr. Seipp said.

The move is part of an increased emphasis on global investment banking by Commerzbank.

Lilly to Sell Arden, Repurchase Some Shares

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — Eli Lilly & Co., the pharmaceutical and chemical concern, said Thursday that its directors have decided to sell Elizabeth Arden Inc., its wholly owned cosmetics subsidiary, for an undetermined price.

The board said it would use the proceeds, among other things, to buy back 2.3 million shares of Lilly common stock.

The buyback program would total \$215 million, based on Wednesday's closing price of \$93.50 a share on the New York Stock Exchange. However, the company plans to buy the shares either at prevailing prices in the market or in privately negotiated transactions.

The buyback would offset dilution when investors convert Lilly's 10-year notes issued in connection with its purchase last March of Hybritech Inc., a company involved in single-cell antibody technology. These nontransferable notes pay interest at 6.75 percent, and can be

converted into 2.3 million shares of Lilly stock at \$66.31 a share beginning this past March 18. At the end of February, Lilly had 139.6 million shares outstanding.

Lilly's chairman, Richard D. Wood, said the decision to sell Elizabeth Arden followed a review of the subsidiary's operations. He did not specify a selling price or say whether Lilly had received any offers, but it has retained Morgan Stanley & Co., the U.S. investment bank, to help evaluate proposals.

"This strategic decision was reached on the basis of our belief that in the future the corporation's resources, including its research activities, should be focused on its other businesses, which have a high technology, life-sciences orientation," Mr. Wood said.

In 1971, when Lilly acquired the cosmetics and fragrance subsidiary, Elizabeth Arden had annual sales of \$67 million. The subsidiary's 1986 sales were \$398 million, up 12 percent from 1985, with op-

erating profit of about \$33 million.

The newly announced purchase plan is in addition to Lilly's existing stock repurchase programs in the open market, to offset shares issued under its company stock plan and acquisition agreements.

Proceeds from the Elizabeth Arden sale could also be used to buy back shares from holders of stock-purchase warrants that Lilly issued in connection with the Hybritech acquisition.

(Reuters, AP)

Thyssen informs

Sound Basis

In fiscal 1986/87 Thyssen again performed successfully. All four divisions and also the holdings operated at a profit. At DM 370 million, the net income reached a gratifying level. The equity ratio increased; financial indebtedness was further reduced.

Significant rise in profits at Thyssen Industrie

The streamlining of this Thyssen subsidiary and the positive economic trends, above all in the automotive industry, generated many orders in 1986. Product development reaches into the future. Focal points are flexible manufacturing and assembly systems, high-speed trains such as the Intercity Express and magnetic levitation technology, special-purpose ships, elevators and industrial conveying systems, environmental technology, and industrial components for machine building and the automotive industry. Business at Thyssen Industrie remains good in 1987.

Good contribution by Budd to the result

Budd's sales in 1986 were as high as in the preceding year. The good business situation has persisted. New research centers are being set up for product development. The manufac-

ture of automobile body components from SMC plastics is being expanded. A new plant with three highly modern stamping lines is under construction for the manufacture of steel automotive body parts. Budd's order situation remains stable.

Thyssen Handelsunion on expansion course

Our trading and services division performed well in 1986 although falls in prices and in the exchange rate of the US-dollar led to a considerable decline in sales. Thyssen Handelsunion has attractive market shares in its traditional main line of business, trading with bulk goods. It is also well-established in project business, and is on the way to expanding its transportation services sector. Here, the aim is to become an international logistics and distribution company.

Thyssen Edelstahl: Continuing in the black

The sales achieved by our specialty steel division in 1986 were almost at the previous year's level. The foreign subsidiaries of this Thyssen division were able to expand their market positions. The trend towards high-quality steels is continuing. Of growing importance is

the sale of tool steels and of stainless, acid- and heat-resistant steels. Here, capacity utilization is good. The expansion of the sales organization abroad is continuing.

Thyssen Stahl: Under intensified pressure to adjust

The slump in prices recorded on the steel markets since mid-1986, above all a result of subsidizing and dumping by foreign competitors, has intensified the pressure to adjust the production of wire rod, sections and plate. Further cuts in capacity are unavoidable in order to survive also in the future with those products that continue to be profitable.

Outlook

In the current fiscal year, three of four Thyssen divisions are operating at a profit and will also achieve good results for the fiscal year as a whole. We also expect good result contributions from our holdings. The ability of Thyssen AG to pay a dividend is ensured; the sources of earnings outside steel are being further expanded.

Resolutions of the stockholders' meeting

On March 27, 1987, the stockholders of Thyssen AG adopted the resolution to appropriate the net earnings of the past year for the payment of a dividend of DM 5 per nominal DM 50 share. Our domestic taxable stockholders will therefore receive a gross dividend of DM 7.81 per share, including tax credit.

Thyssen worldwide 1986/87 (October 1, 1985 – September 30, 1986)

External sales DM 32.0 billion

Work force (annual average) 127,000

Total sales of the Thyssen Group	
Capital goods and manufactured products	DM 48.0 bil.
Trading and services	DM 16.2 bil.
Specialty steel	DM 3.7 bil.
Steel	DM 10.6 bil.

Balance sheet figures	
Balance sheet total	DM 17.5 bil.
Equity	DM 3.4 bil.
Capital expenditure	DM 1.471 bil.
Depreciation and amortization	DM 1,090 mil.
Net income	DM 370 mil.
Absolute dividend amount	DM 155 mil.



THYSSEN AKTIENGESellschaft

New Issue

Hoechst Invest N.V.
U.S. \$ 500,000,000U.S. \$ 100,000,000
7% Bearer Bonds of 1987/1992U.S. \$ 300,000,000
7% Bearer Bonds of 1987/1994U.S. \$ 100,000,000
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Dresdner Bank Limited

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Société Générale

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Daimler Europe Limited

IRJ International Limited

Nomura International Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Bankers Trust International Limited

Banque Paribas de Paris

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Chemical Bank International Group

County NatWest Capital Markets Limited

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale

Lloyds Merchant Bank Limited

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Société Générale

Hoechst Invest N.V.
Amsterdam, Netherlands March 26, 1987

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls in New York Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar fell in New York after strengthening in Europe.

Traders attributed the setback to reports by the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, that highlighted continuing trade tensions between the United States and Japan.

Asked during congressional testimony whether the U.S. trade deficit would improve if the value of the dollar dropped further, Mr. Yeutter said that should be a mathematical truism. But he added that markets are more complicated than that.

Later, however, the White House said Mr. Yeutter had no authority to speak about the dollar's value.

Mr. Yeutter also said he doubted that Japan would be able to avoid the planned April 17 imposition of U.S. trade tariffs on its semiconductor products.

In New York, the dollar fell to 146.50 yen from 147.10 yen Wednesday.

It also slipped to 1.8140 Deutsche marks, from 1.8305 DM; to 6.0945 French francs, from 6.0900

London Dollar Rates

Currency	100 U.S. Dollars	100 Yen
Deutsche mark	1.8140	146.50
Swiss franc	1.4650	146.50
French franc	6.0945	6.0900

Source: Reuters

and to 1.5155 Swiss francs from 1.5315. The British pound rose to \$1.6070 from \$1.5910.

M-1 Rose \$1 Billion in Most Recent Week

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money supply known as M-1 rose \$1 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$741.0 billion in the week of March 23, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$740.0 billion from \$740.2 billion, while the four-week moving average rose to \$739.7 billion from \$739.1 billion. M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

Bank Sees Canadian Dollar Settling in at 75 U.S. Cents

TORONTO — The Canadian dollar could soon climb above the level of 77 U.S. cents but will likely settle back to about 75 cents by the end of the year, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce said in its 1987 economic outlook.

"We expect that over the next few months the dollar will basically hold its own," said the bank's vice president of economics, Joshua Mendelsohn. "In fact, there is a real probability that the dollar will break 77 U.S. cents."

He added that the Canadian dollar could weaken in the second half of the U.S. economy strengthens and U.S. interest rates rise.

The Canadian dollar currently stands at about 76.4 U.S. cents.

"In the second half of the year we expect the U.S. economy to regain some momentum and we would look for U.S. interest rates to

rise," Mr. Mendelsohn said. "As U.S. interest rates rise, the Canadian dollar could give up a little ground."

Mr. Mendelsohn said that the recent weakness in the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen reflected a testing of the recent Paris accord to stabilize currency rates as well as the trade conflict between the United States and Japan.

He said that the U.S. dollar is at or near its low and that with the improvement in the U.S. economy we could well see some improvement in the U.S. dollar in 1988.

Short-term benefits for the Canadian dollar included an improved outlook for Canada's trade and budget deficits and the likelihood of a renewed influx of Japanese investment in Canada, Mr. Mendelsohn said.

TRADE: U.K. Retaliation

(Continued from Page 1)

London-based financial institutions represented in Tokyo, of which only five are believed to be banks.

"Now 58 Japanese firms here are licensed to trade in securities on the London Stock Exchange," the official said, "whereas only one wholly-owned British firm is licensed to trade in Tokyo on the Tokyo exchange."

"A score of 58-to-1 is pretty bad and we want to see it changed," he said.

Mr. Howard, according to government sources, will make it clear to Japanese trade officials that Britain would act by the end of the month to deny Japanese bank access to its deregulated financial markets.

Trade officials indicated that if the reciprocity provisions were put in force, they would first be used to block Japanese banks or insurance companies seeking access to the London market, rather than to revoke existing licenses.

London banking sources warned, however, that blocking the Japanese would undercut the ambition of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to see London become the world's financial center.

They also cautioned that Tokyo might take countermeasures against any British moves.

In the C&W case, a top Japanese business leader officially unveiled plans under which the British company would be a "core company," in the telecommunications venture, with a major role and a seat on the new company's board.

The plan did not specify what share C&W would have, but said it could have a stake equal to those of leading Japanese participants.

Fumio Watanabe, an official of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations, strongly urged Cable & Wireless to hold talks on the proposal.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan has told Mrs. Thatcher that he was aware of the British government's concern that C&W receive an equitable share in the project, along with other foreign companies.

But C&W executives and British government officials said that the merger would sharply limit the participation of foreign concerns in the telecommunications venture.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

UPI President Quits After 5 Months

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

Milton R. Benjamin, president of United Press International for the past five months, has announced his resignation.

In the latest of a series of changes at the top of the troubled international news agency, Mr. Benjamin said he planned to return to the management consulting firm he co-founded in 1984, Anderson, Benjamin, Read & Haney Inc.

Mr. Benjamin said UPI's owner, Mario Vázquez Rada, was planning "to play a more direct role" managing the agency's financial affairs.

Thus, "I suggested it made sense for him to take on operational responsibility directly," Mr. Benjamin told the Washington Post.

While Mr. Benjamin was president, he hired a number of executives from The Washington Post and other companies to try to recast the news agency, which faced bankruptcy last year when Mr. Vázquez purchased it.

Ben Cason, who was an assistant managing editor of the Post, was named editor of UPI last month and now adds the title of senior

To Our Readers

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or: Telex 612-718, Fax 4637-9570

vice president-editorial with the departure of Mr. Benjamin.

The Federal Aviation Administration's next administrator is expected to be Allan McArdor, a senior vice president of telecommunications with Federal Express Corp., based in Memphis, Tennessee, according to aviation sources. Mr. McArdor, 44, confirmed that he is a candidate.

He would succeed Donald Engen, 62, who is leaving in July. Mr. McArdor is a Vietnam War veteran and a former member of the Thunderbirds, a group of Air Force precision fliers.

Communications Management Network, a business consulting

firm with headquarters in Washington, D.C., has opened its first office abroad, in Munich, with John H. Ingram as manager. Mr. Ingram, 34, is a former administrative assistant to Representative Glenn M. Anderson, Democrat of California, and a former Washington lobbyist for the American Public Transit Association.

Axis Trust AG is the new name of a Zurich fund management firm jointly owned by Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC of London and by a group of former executives from the Royal Trust Bank of Switzerland. They are headed by L.G. Menzies, 39, Axis chairman, and by Hans-Peter John, managing director. Axis Trust was known as Robafin AG before Britannia Arrow bought it. A spokesman said the eventual aim is for Axis to evolve into an investment bank.

Magma Power Co., of southern California, named Arnold L. Johnson, a director, as president and chief executive officer. He succeeds Andrew W. Hoch, who moved up to chairman in February, succeeding B.C. McCabe Sr., who has become chairman emeritus.

CF Corp., a Youngstown, Ohio,

Merrill Recruits Chief Strategist

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co., the U.S. brokerage giant, has recruited Charles L. Clough Jr. as chief investment strategist, a job in which he will decide how the average client's account should be diversified in stocks, bonds and other investments, and what sectors of the stock market to emphasize.

Mr. Clough, 44, (the name rhymes with how) joins Merrill Lynch from Cowen & Co., in Boston, where he also was chief strategist.

He succeeds Stanley D. Salvigsen, also 44.

maker of office furniture, has recruited Richard D. Major as president and chief operating officer. Mr. Major, 51, comes from another office furniture maker, Hiebert Inc., a division of HON Industries. At Hiebert, he succeeds Ronald R. Anderson as president. Mr. Anderson, 45, who owns 57 percent of the company's stock, continues as chairman and chief executive.

TELEVISION: Pair Set for Final Installment in Fight for French Station

(Continued from first finance page)

with serious proposals, and that could have a great impact on the commission's thinking.

Mr. Bouygues, 64, and Mr. Lagardere, 59, have known each other for 20 years. They were on friendly terms until the battle began.

"I would be surprised if they hold hands for the cameras Friday," a commission source said.

During the past several days, both sides have been rehearsing their presentations but have declined to discuss them.

However, other business executives and consultants have provided insights into their strategies.

Both rivals are convinced that TFI, with reorganization, could be made more profitable.

In 1986, for the first time in several years, the station earned a slight profit on revenues of about 3 billion francs.

Media analysts noted that Hervé Bouygues, the current chairman, recently estimated that TFI could

earn 200 million francs this year, but that estimate was widely seen as optimistic.

Both Mr. Bouygues and Mr. Lagardere also say they plan to "Europeanize" TFI, stressing the financial and production resources of their French and foreign partners.

Both groups are expected to stress plans to produce high-quality programming.

But despite their similarities, there are striking differences between the two groups and their leaders.

Bouygues is, above all, a construction company. Well over 70 percent of its estimated 1986 sales of 45 billion francs came from building houses, bridges, highways, railroads and airports around the world.

A major company expects to be a participant in the French Disneyland theme park and the Eurotunnel construction project linking Britain and France.

The bid for TFI reflects Bouygues's determination to diversify, adhering to the view that the construction business is increasingly sluggish, executives said.

Responding to allegations that Bouygues is unqualified to operate TFI, a Bouygues executive said that "no one is really qualified in France, including Hachette. Look what happened in America: General Electric Co. became a major shareholder in NBC, and what did they know about television?"

Hachette, in its presentation to the commission, is expected to stress that while it is far smaller than its rival, with 1986 annual sales of around 12 billion francs, it is highly qualified as a communications company.

Book publishing still accounts for the largest share of its business, but Hachette recently launched subsidiaries which produce films for television and movies.

A year ago, Hachette acquired Europe 1 Communication, which

runs a leading French radio station. "Hachette belongs to the communications family — that will help them greatly on Friday," said a government official.

Business groups supporting the Bouygues bid include Robert Maxwell, the British publisher; Editions Mondiales, a French magazine publisher; FNAC, a French retail chain; Le Point, a weekly news magazine; L'Expansion, a business-oriented publisher, and Bernard Tapie, a flamboyant businessman.

In the Hachette camp are MCA Inc., a U.S. film production company; Globo Multimedia of Brazil; Caisse Nationale du Crédit Agricole, a French bank; Le Monde, a French newspaper, the AGF insurance group of France and Société Générale, a state-owned French bank.

In the end, though, Mr. Lagardere and Mr. Bouygues will play the starring roles at Friday's televised hearings.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ listing as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 3 P.M. CYS

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SPORTS

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In NL East, It's Mets Again

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Manager Dave Johnson's band of bruisers, also known as the New York Mets, are ready to start beating up other teams in the National League East.

It worked last year. "We had to prove to ourselves nobody could push us around," Johnson said after a bench-clearing incident with Boston during spring training. "But we're not cocky."

Oh, yes they are, although the cockiness may be a little subdued after the announcement of Dwight Gooden's drug problem.

The Mets' brand of confidence, called arrogance by critics, is punctuated by an endless stream of home-run curtain calls and high-fives.

But, gives the World Series championship credit. They took over first place on April 1, won 108 games and finished 21 1/2 games ahead of Philadelphia, the biggest bulge since divisional play started in 1969.

The Mets still have the best pitching in the game and added Kevin McReynolds to the most potent offense in the league. They also possess a relentless attack mentality to win again.

In 1987, make it New York again, followed by Philadelphia, St. Louis, Montreal, Pittsburgh and Chicago.

New York Mets
The Mets' biggest troubles continue to occur off the field. Gooden will miss time early in the season because of his entry into a drug-abuse treatment program. During the off-season, Gooden, Ron Darling and Tim Lincecum got probation because of fights with police. Gary Carter got caught in a vitamin scheme and Darryl Strawberry had marital problems.

The Big Four, minus Gooden (17-4, 2.84 ERA), will be back including Bobby Ojeda (18-3, 2.57 earned run average), million-dollar Darling (15-6, 2.81) and Sid Fernandez (16-4, 3.53). Rick Aguilera (10-7) will step in this year. Roger McDowell (4-9, 2.22 saves) and Jesse Orosco (6-6, 2.11 saves) form a righty-lefty couple of stoppers, although McDowell may be out until June because of a hernia operation.

World Series MVP Ray Knight (.298, 11 home runs, 76 RBI) was offered less than \$1 million per season, became disgruntled and flew the coop for Baltimore. Howard Johnson and Dave Magadan will plateau at third base. McReynolds, an outfielder, (.228, 26 home runs, 96 RBI, all career bests) was acquired from San Diego.

Keith Hernandez (.310, 83 RBI), Carter (24 HR, 105 RBI) and Strawberry (27 HR, 93 RBI) power the offense.

Philadelphia Phillies
Mike Schmidt, the 1986 NL Most Valuable Player, says the Phillies now have five MVP candidates — himself, Lance Parrish, Von Hayes, Juan Samuel and Glenn Wilson. But, none of them are pitchers.

By signing Parrish (22 HR, 62 RBI with Detroit), the Phillies should cut their league-leading 23 passed balls and inability to stop runners from stealing.

Schmidt (.290, 37 HR, 119 RBI) had been saying this would be his final season at age 38. He's modified that stance, saying he won't decide until Sept. 1.

Hayes (.305, 19 HR, 98 RBI), Wilson (15 HR, 78 RBI, 42 stolen bases) can hit. So can Mike

and Strawberry (27 HR, 93 RBI) power the offense.

Montreal Expos
The Expos lost 83 games last season and could be a lot worse this year.

Andre Dawson and Jeff Reardon are gone, and Tim Lincecum says he's not coming back.

The pitching staff is wide-open. Injuries may keep Bryn Smith, Charlie Lea and Joe Hesketh out of action. Floyd Youmans (13-12) and Neal Heston (7-15), acquired from Minnesota for Reardon, are the only two sure starters. Tim Burke (9-7) hopes to make up some of Reardon's 35 saves.

Shortstop Hubie Brooks (.340, 14 HR, 58 RBI) before being injured halfway through 1986) and third baseman Tim Lincecum (18 HR, 71 RBI) form the hardest-hitting left side of the infield in baseball.

Pittsburgh Pirates
Last year, Pittsburgh went 64-98, the worst in the majors. This year, the Pirates are younger, but not necessarily better.

Rick Rhoden (15-12, 2.84) was traded to the Yankees for Brian Fisher, Doug Drabek and Logan Easley, a trio of young pitchers for a patchwork pitching staff anchored by soon-to-be 38-year-old Rick Rasmussen (9-16).

Johnny Ray (301), Jim Morrison (23 HR, 88 RBI) and Barry Bonds (16 HR, 36 SB) were best on offense.

Chicago Cubs
Chicago, the NL East champion in 1984, has added Dawson and Shawon Dunston to the lineup since then. But the Cubs have died.

Rick Sutcliffe (5-14), Dennis Ekekeke (6-11), Steve Trout (5-7) and Scott Sanderson (9-11), the starting rotation in 1984, all signed big-money, multiyear contracts after the division-winning season and then flopped.

Ryne Sandberg (.284, 14 HR, 76 RBI, 34 SB) and Dunston (17 HR, 68 RBI) are solid.

The Cubs think an injection of youth, including pitchers Jamie Moyer, Drew Hall and Greg Maddux and outfielders Rafael Palmeiro, Dave Martinez and Chico Walker, will help. Maybe, but not for years.

St. Louis Cardinals
The Cardinals, who bragged in 1985 that "speed never slumps," found out last season that you still can't steal first base.

Willie McGee, Tommy Herr, Vince Coleman and Jack Clark all struggled as St. Louis atrophied to 79-82. McGee, the 1985 NL MVP with a .353 average and 56 stolen bases, faded to 256

hits and 10 home runs. Herr, who hit .256 with 10 home runs and 25 stolen bases, faded to 256 hits and 10 home runs.

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Dwight Gooden to Be Treated for Cocaine Use

Mets Place Pitcher on Disabled List

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dwight Gooden, the 22-year-old pitcher whose erratic behavior has worried New York Mets officials and puzzled teammates for almost a year, has agreed to enter a treatment program for evaluation of a "drug use problem," the team announced.

The World Series champions said Wednesday that they learned of the problem as the result of a test recently administered at the request of their star pitcher.

"We're talking about cocaine," said Gooden's attorney, Charles Ehrlich. "The drug test was positive."

The Mets placed Gooden on the 15-day disabled list but a team spokesman said, "We don't know when he'll be back."

Frank Cashen, the team's general manager, said in St. Petersburg, Florida, that the test gave "some indication of past usage, but the extent is uncertain. Gooden will be evaluated and counseled on future remedial action."

In a statement read to reporters, the team said the 1985 Cy Young Award winner agreed to the program after a 90-minute meeting Wednesday with Cashen and the Mets vice president, Joe McIlvaine.

Cashen said he learned of the problem earlier this week, then took the matter to the commissioner of baseball, Peter Ueberroth. The commissioner told Cashen he would withhold disciplinary action if the pitcher underwent treatment.



Dwight Gooden in the dugout at St. Petersburg, Florida, a day before the Mets said he would be treated for drug use.

[Gooden arrived Thursday at the Smithers Alcoholism and Treatment Center at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital in New York, United Press International reported.]

He had been scheduled to start the Mets' opener Tuesday in Shea Stadium against Pittsburgh.

Gooden's erratic behavior began when he sprained an ankle, then didn't tell the Mets for several days. He also was habitually late — or a no-show — for public appearances.

Then, early last season, he threw a soft drink on and cursed an agent at a car rental counter at New York's LaGuardia Airport.

He was in his most serious trouble Dec. 13 in Tampa when he was charged with two felonies. He and four friends were arrested after fighting with police, who said he was angered when they pulled over his car for a minor traffic incident. He was placed on three years probation after pleading no contest to the charges.

Gooden underwent health examinations before taking up the sport and are inspected before each fight. "Boxing is a natural way of channeling aggression and has enormous value, as does every other contact sport," said Dr. Adrian Whitson, medical officer for the British Boxing Board of Control.

Sticklen, from Huddersfield in northern England, was taking part in a boys club tournament last Friday when he was stopped in the first round with a bloody nose after taking a flurry of blows.

He was standing as he was counted out, but seconds later fell into a coma-in his corner and was taken to a hospital.

After an emergency operation for a brain hemorrhage, he was put on a life support machine. The machine was switched off Tuesday with his parents' consent.

Like most British amateurs, Sticklen was wearing no protective headgear when he went into the ring. Whitson said it "would not have made a scrap of difference if he had" worn a helmet.

"Headgear does not stop the brain from taking a punch," he said. Sticklen's father said he attached no blame for his son's death and added, "Any type of sport is better for youngsters than running wild in the streets."

But Barnet of the British Medical Association said parents and children often did not realize the dangers of boxing.

An estimated 31,700 amateurs, boxed regularly in Britain last year, according to the Amateur Boxing Association, which said Sticklen's death was the amateur sport's first fatality for 16 years.

Twelve professional boxers have died of ring injuries in Britain since World War II.

Boxing Death Sparks Debate in U.K.

The Associated Press
LONDON — The death of a 16-year-old boxer who collapsed in the ring during his second amateur fight has set off renewed debate on whether the sport should be banned in Britain.

Officials said 15-year-old Joseph Sticklen was the first amateur boxer to die in Britain since 1971.

Critics of boxing said the case of Sticklen, who died Tuesday four days after lapsing into a coma, illustrated the need to ban the sport in Britain. Boxing is already banned in Sweden and Norway.

"It is time the public woke up to the fact that boxing is an inherently dangerous sport, which uses the head as a target," said Sue Barnett, a spokeswoman for the British Medical Association.

But medical experts in the sport countered that boxing was still relatively safe. Boxers in Britain must

Something Was Hitting Dr. K Harder Than the Batters Were

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For nearly a year, the Mets had wondered about Dwight Gooden, wondering why he wasn't quite the same Doctor K who at age 20 had dazzled baseball with a 24-4 record, a 1.33 earned-run average and 268 strikeouts two seasons ago. Ever since he was shelved early in spring training, the Mets had wondered about his stride and his motion, even about his grip on the ball. But now the Mets know that it's a matter of his grip on himself.

Commissioner Peter Ueberroth decreed a year ago that baseball had to rid itself of drugs. Wishful thinking. As long as baseball and other sports pay million-dollar salaries, some athletes will succumb to the temptation of expensive and exotic drugs. Not that they necessarily seek the drugs. Too often, the drugs seek them. The dealers need to know which athletes can afford it as well as which athletes might be willing to afford to try it.

Drug dealers now have hit Doctor K harder than any batters ever did. Batters occasionally sent him to the showers early. But the dealers have put him into rehab for perhaps two months.

After his return, Doctor K might never be the same pitcher. Or he might be as good as ever, just as Lawrence Taylor was for the Giants last season after having undergone treatment for cocaine abuse. But some questions about Doctor K might not be answered for years.

Has cocaine forever changed his body chemistry that created that spectacular 24-4 season? Is cocaine the beginning of the end for him as a responsible citizen, as it was for Michael Ray Richardson, now banned from the National Basketball Association?

Is the money Doctor K spent on cocaine worth the millions he now might never earn?

In talking to students at his Williamsburg, Virginia, high school recently, Lawrence Taylor mentioned how having "so much money, thousands of dollars" in his pocket tempted him to try drugs. This time a year ago Taylor's future had a question mark on it.

When the Giants put together a 17-2 record as the Super Bowl XXI champions, Taylor rubbed out the question mark.

But as a pitcher, Gooden requires more precision in his craft than a linebacker does. The ability to fire his fastball up and in on a batter or spin a curve over the low outside corner or keep his cool out there on the mound in a howling stadium would seem to be more affected by drugs than the ability to sack a quarterback or run down a ballcarrier. Of the seven pitchers publicly identified with cocaine use in recent years, Joaquin Andujar is the only one to have regained his effectiveness.

Vida Blue, Mike Norris, Al Holland, Rod Scurry, Larry Sorenson and Manny Sarmiento never pitched as well as they had before becoming implicated in drug use.

Shortly after the World Series ended, Gooden offered to undergo testing. He had heard the gossip. That drugs were the reason for his mediocre (for him) 17-6 record last season, his 0-1 record in the National League Championship Series, his 0-2 record in the World Series, and for why he overstepped and missed the Broadway ticker-tape parade. He insisted he wasn't on drugs. And there is no evidence that he was. Then, when the Mets tested him last week, he tested positive. That much we know about his drug use, but that's all we know.

Perhaps to protect himself against the temptation he knew was around him, Gooden agreed to testing.

If not for testing, Doctor K might have slipped deeper into the dungeons of drugs. Now, at least, he will be treated while the Mets try to get off to a good start without him.

But the Mets should be wondering about something much more important than the National League East race. They should be wondering if any of their other players are involved with drugs. In the other cocaine scandals that eventually implicated the Cardinals, the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Kansas City Royals, it was never just one player.

IRA Claims Blast at Belfast Stadium
The Associated Press
BELFAST — A car bomb exploded outside Windsor Park stadium on Wednesday night as fans and players arrived for the European soccer championship qualifier between Northern Ireland and England, police said.

The Irish Republican Army, claimed responsibility for the blast and gave a warning so that the area could be cleared. No one was hurt.

On Thursday, Northern Ireland soccer officials said they were concerned that the European governing body, UEFA, might order that future international matches not be played in Belfast. UEFA had an observer at the game, won by England, 2-0.

In West, Dodgers Are Back

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Who wins the National League West always depends on the Los Angeles Dodgers. If they're good, they win. If not, the division is weak and someone else does.

Well, it's bad news for Houston, Cincinnati, San Francisco, San Diego and Atlanta. Pedro Guerrero & Co. are healed, improved and ready to win.

The 1981 World Series winners won only 73 games last season and finished fifth, the Dodgers' worst since divisional play started in 1969.

This year, "I can't see us winning less than 90 or 92 games," predicts right fielder Mike Marshall, who was among last year's wounded.

That should hold off defending champion Houston, whose pitching will not repeat, and San Francisco, which has improved but not enough. Cincinnati, which finished second under manager and part-time player Pete Rose, would be lucky to finish there again. San Diego and Atlanta won't score enough.

So for 1987, make it Los Angeles, Houston, San Francisco, Cincinnati, San Diego and Atlanta.

Los Angeles Dodgers
Injuries (14 players on the disabled list) crippled Los Angeles in 1986. So did inconsistent pitching — despite Fernando Valenzuela's first 20-game season — and a major league-leading 181 errors.

Manager Tom Lasorda must have thought he was a marked man after Guerrero, Marshall, Bill Madlock, Mike Scioscia and Bob Welch suffered injuries.

Guerrero's loss was the most damaging. He hit .320 with 33 home runs and 87 RBI in 1985, but tore up a knee last spring and spent more than half the season on the disabled list, accomplishing little (.246, 5 home runs, 10 RBI) when he returned. Now, he says, "I'm ready to go."

Valenzuela (.311, 3.14 earned run average) was the bright spot on a pitching staff that saw Orel Hershiser decline from 19-3 and a 2.03 ERA to 14-14 and 3.85. Welch (7-13) had a bone spur removed from his right elbow and fired Tom Niedenfuer (6-4, 11 saves, 3.71) needed relief in the bullpen so the Dodgers acquired lefty Matt Young (13 saves) from Seattle.

If Steve Sax (.332, 40 stolen bases) keeps getting on base for Franklin Stubbs (23 HR) and Marshall (19 HR), there will be plenty of runs.

Houston Astros
Mike Scott probably would have gotten Houston into the World Series if the Astros hadn't blown Game 6 of the playoffs to the New York Mets. But, after winning 96 games and finishing 10 lengths ahead of Cincinnati, the fired-up Astros made no major moves in the off-season — often a bad move.

Scott, the Cy Young winner, will be hard-pressed to duplicate 18-10 with major-league bests of a 2.22 ERA and 306 strikeouts. Nolan Ryan is being limited to 100 pitches per game while he

recovers from an ankle fracture. Watch Jim Dandrea (12-5) reliever Dave Smith (33 saves) and Charlie Kerfeld (11-2, 7 saves) helped Houston to a team ERA of 3.15.

Glenn Davis (31 HR, 101 RBI), Kevin Bass (311, 20 HR, 79 RBI) and Bill Doran (276, 42 SB) form a strong young nucleus. San Francisco Giants

Manager Roger Craig brought split-fingered fastballs, excitement and victories to San Francisco, transforming the Giants from 100-game losers into contenders who finished third.

Mike Krukow (20-9, 3.05) led the third-best pitching staff in the league, and Craig converted Scott Garretts from a reliever into a starter with good results (13-9, 3.11). Craig has similar high hopes for young Roger Mason and Randy Buckius.

The Giants, however, need to hit more. Chris Brown (.317, 7 homers, 49 RBI) and Jeffery Leonard (.279, 6 homers, 42

RBI) can provide offense if they stay healthy and show more desire. First baseman Will Clark (.287, 11 HR, 41 RBI) and second baseman Robby Thompson (.271, 7 home runs, 47 RBI) were first in their first full seasons.

Cincinnati Reds
Pete Rose has managed to get Cincinnati winning again. Enthusiasm and emotion can carry the Reds only so far, though.

Center fielder Eric Davis (.277, 27 HR, 71 RBI, 80 SB) at age 24 may be the game's next superstar and 35-year-old Dave Parker (.273, 31 HR, 116 RBI) is still a force. Third baseman Buddy Bell (.278, 20 HR, 75 RBI) joins Rose, Ron Oester and rookie Barry Larkin as Reds infielders raised in Cincinnati.

How well the Reds do depends on their pitching. Tom Browning slumped from a rookie 20-game winner to 14-13, Mario Soto continued to have arm problems and went 5-10 and John Denny was released. On the positive side, Ted Power became an effective starter after struggling as a reliever. Bill Gullickson went 15-12 and John Franco continued as a bona fide stopper (29 saves).

San Diego Padres
Since reaching the World Series in 1984, the Padres have been going downhill fast. Now, after firing fiery Dick Williams following the 1985 season and easy-going Steve Boros during the winter, San Diego went back to Plan A — hiring rambler-rouser Larry Bowa.

But Bowa doesn't have much to work with in San Diego. Kevin McReynolds and Terry Kennedy, who combined for 38 home runs and 153 RBI, have been traded away. In return, San Diego got some young prospects, all-purpose Kevin Mitchell and pitcher Storm Davis.

Tony Gwynn is great (.329, 14 HR, 59 RBI, 37 SB) but Steve Garvey, Rick Gossage and Garvey Templeton are getting old.

Atlanta Braves
Last season, Atlanta finished last for the first time in six years, and prospects for significant improvement are slim because of weak pitching.

Rick Mahler (14-18, 4.88) was the best starter and Paul Asenmacher (7-3, 7 saves, 2.50) emerged as a quality reliever.

Dale Murphy remains one of baseball's most consistent power hitters (29 HR, 83 RBI). Murphy is shifting from center field to right this season to make room for Dion James, obtained from Milwaukee as a leadoff hitter.

St. Louis Cardinals
The Cardinals, who bragged in 1985 that "speed never slumps," found out last season that you still can't steal first base.

Willie McGee, Tommy Herr, Vince Coleman and Jack Clark all struggled as St. Louis atrophied to 79-82. McGee, the 1985 NL MVP with a .353 average and 56 stolen bases, faded to 256

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
W L Pct. GB
New York 41 24 .708 —
Philadelphia 37 28 .569 1 1/2
Boston 36 29 .554 2
New Jersey 25 40 .384 13
Washington 23 42 .350 15 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION
W L Pct. GB
Chicago 48 24 .667 —
Detroit 47 25 .653 1
Milwaukee 46 26 .637 2
Indiana 37 35 .514 11
Cleveland 27 45 .375 21

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division
W L Pct. GB
Dallas 41 24 .708 —
Houston 37 28 .569 1 1/2
Denver 36 29 .554 2
San Antonio 25 40 .384 13
Sacramento 23 42 .350 15 1/2

PACIFIC DIVISION
W L Pct. GB
L.A. Lakers 48 24 .667 —
Portland 47 25 .653 1
Golden State 46 26 .637 2
Seattle 37 35 .514 11
Phoenix 27 45 .375 21

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Cleveland 97, Boston 93; Houston 101, Detroit 92; New York 101, Philadelphia 90; Washington 95, New Jersey 88; Chicago 101, Detroit 92; Dallas 101, Houston 90; San Antonio 95, Sacramento 88; L.A. Lakers 101, Portland 90; Golden State 95, Seattle 88; Phoenix 95, Utah 88.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Cincinnati 101, Los Angeles 90; San Diego 101, Houston 90; St. Louis 101, Philadelphia 90; Atlanta 101, New York 90; Pittsburgh 101, Chicago 90; Milwaukee 101, Detroit 90; Cleveland 101, Boston 90; Washington 101, New Jersey 90; Chicago 101, Detroit 90; Dallas 101, Houston 90; San Antonio 101, Sacramento 90; L.A. Lakers 101, Portland 90; Golden State 101, Seattle 90; Phoenix 101, Utah 90.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Cincinnati 101, Los Angeles 90; San Diego 101, Houston 90; St. Louis 101, Philadelphia 90; Atlanta 101, New York 90; Pittsburgh 101, Chicago

